

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911.

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LONDON
29
1911

NO QUESTIONS.



BLUE BEARD (Mr. Lloyd George): Remember, I do not permit you to use that key.

[Those attending Mr. Lloyd George's meeting in the Horticultural Hall are required to pledge themselves to ask no questions.]

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Our readers will be delighted to know that the financial success of the Christmas Fair and Fête has surpassed even the most sanguine anticipation. A grand total of close upon £3,500 has been reached altogether, of which nearly £3,000 was taken at the various stalls and entertainments. The expenses amount to a little over £500, so that there is a net profit of nearly £3,000.

The Stalls.

This magnificent result is due to the wholehearted co-operation and splendid service of all concerned. A

special tribute must be given to the stallholders and their friends who, by their devoted work for many weeks previously, put together the delightful articles which they sold during the Fair for such a satisfactory figure. Where all have contributed to the grand total it would be invidious to single out any in particular, but special mention must be made of the Refreshment Stall, which took £300, and what is perhaps equally wonderful satisfied everyone concerned by the masterly way in which the catering and serving were accomplished. The Farm Produce Stall also passed the £200 limit—a very fine figure for a single week of sale.

The Entertainments.

To the members of the Actresses' Franchise League and their friends who so generously gave their services to provide the entertainments a very special word of thanks is due. We venture to say that no fete or bazaar of a similar kind has ever before had such thoroughly first-rate entertainments included in its programme. Not merely was this a source of direct revenue, but it brought a large number of additional people to the Fair and impressed them with the quality of the work supplied in the Woman Suffrage movement. Mrs. Pertwee, to whose indefatigable labours the musical programme was due, and Miss Bensusan, who undertook the various Plays during the week, are to be congratulated on a very remarkable achievement. The W.S.P.U. is also indebted to Mr. Barrie for allowing "The Twelve Pound Look" to be performed without fee, and to the numerous other playwrights for similar generosity with regard to their various plays which won on every side manifest tokens of keen appreciation.

Generous Help.

It is significant of the fellowship among women which the Suffrage cause evokes, that many who are

not directly associated with any organisation nevertheless felt constrained to lend a helping hand to make the Fair a financial success. Nearly twenty palmists most generously gave their services, many of them postponing lucrative private appointments in order to take their share in the great work. A full list of them will be given next week. Again, several ladies' bands, including the Arnoldi Trio, the Dilkooshas, the Aeolian Ladies' Orchestra, and the Ladies' Mascot Band, kept the Portman Rooms full of bright music all day, and made merely a nominal charge for their services to cover out-of-pocket expenses.

The Artistic Side.

A special feature of the Fair which raised it above all similar exhibitions in the Portman Rooms was the wonderful scheme of mural decoration; also the beautiful signs which hung above the stalls, and the artistic old English costumes worn by the sellers. All these were the design of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and represented the patient labour of herself and an army of volunteers who had worked under her direction for several months previous to the opening. Special thanks must be given to Miss Loxwood King, who most generously placed her services and her knowledge as a skilled dressmaker at the disposal of the Union and worked from early morning until late at night, week in and week out, to achieve the splendid result.

A Debt of Gratitude.

The Union also owes a debt of gratitude to the distinguished women who, on succeeding days, consented to open the Fair, and to those who presided on these occasions. Thanks are due to many well-known authors for sending their books to be sold at the book-stall, where it was a pleasure to see from day to day

December 15, 1911.

Miss Beatrice Harraden and others, whose names are household words, filling the parts as saleswomen. Many artist members of the W.S.P.U. delighted visitors by their lightning sketches. Mr. Harold Farmer kindly acted as auctioneer on Saturday evening. And last but not least special mention must be made of the festive character contributed by the Men's Political Union, with the roundabout and "shies," and other well-patronised amusements. The Christmas Fair and Fête of 1911 will long be remembered, not merely as a splendid source of revenue to the Union but as an entrancing week in the midst of a strenuous campaign.

In the Political World.

In the political world we have not very much to chronicle during the past week. No speeches of special importance have been delivered by Cabinet Ministers touching on this question. A well-attended meeting was held in the London Pavilion on Monday last, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst took the chair, and a special welcome was given to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Evelyn Sharp on their first appearance on the platform since their release from Holloway. Miss Eva Moore also spoke, and gave a short recitation, which was heartily appreciated. In the columns of the *Manchester Guardian* an interesting correspondence has been taking place on the present situation of woman suffrage, to which Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mr. Pethick Lawrence have both contributed letters. The Woman's Platform in the *Standard* has also contained much matter of interest.

No Questions!

Attention is focussed upon a meeting which is taking place to-morrow (Saturday) in the Horticultural Hall, when Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey are addressing an audience of Liberal women. From the application form which we reproduce on another page it will be seen that tickets are only to be issued to those who will pledge themselves not merely not to interrupt but not even to ask a single question of the speakers. These Ministers must have a bad case indeed if they do not dare to meet and answer the questions of women as to the true meaning of the policy which they are advocating. The W.S.P.U. has taken care that though no questions may be put at the meeting, both Mr. Lloyd George and his audience shall be aware of the questions which await an answer; and a special leaflet containing thirteen questions has been drafted and is being given away to all concerned; it will be found reproduced on page 172 of this issue.

The Trials at Newington.

Of the 21 prisoners committed for trial at the Sessions at Newington for doing damage on the night of November 21 of over £5, two have been acquitted and the remaining nineteen have been sentenced to the severe term of two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine (Mrs. Roy Rothwell having been already in prison three weeks has only five weeks more to serve). Our correspondent points out that the conduct of the cases was in marked contrast to the disgraceful way in which cases are dealt with in the police court, where the defence has practically no chance at all.

Not Entitled to Remission.

We desire to call attention to a very unjust regulation imposed by the prison authorities in the case of Mrs. Leigh, sentenced on November 24 to two months' imprisonment. According to the ordinary prison rules, prisoners sentenced to more than one month are entitled to one-sixth remission of the sentence, which is obtained by industry and good conduct in the prison. We understand that this remission is to be refused to Mrs. Leigh, not on the ground of misconduct, but on the ground that she has not done the prison work while in Holloway, but has accepted the exemption from work to which she is entitled under the special regulations for political offenders. We cannot believe that Mr. McKenna is really responsible for this quibble with words, and we call upon him to put this matter right.

Women on Irish Local Bodies.

Our readers will be glad to know that the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Bill has now successfully passed through both Houses and only awaits the Royal assent to become law. This Bill gives to Irishwomen the same eligibility to sit on Irish local bodies as was conferred on women of Great Britain by the Act of 1907. Women are indebted to Mr. Hugh Law who stood sponsor for it in the Commons and to Lord Mayo who acted in the same way in the Upper House.

Items of Interest.

Mr. Asquith has arranged to receive a deputation of Anti-Suffragists, consisting of Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lady Jersey, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and others. The interview was to take place yesterday (Thursday), after we had gone to press.

We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that Mr. Redmond was expected to receive a deputation from the Irish Franchise League one day this week.

No date had been fixed when we went to press for the hearing of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's case, but it was expected to be almost immediately.

The Woman's Press are holding a special Christmas sale during the coming week at 150, Charing Cross Road. Visitors are specially invited.

COME AND HELP!

By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

It is well worth while to go to prison if you are a Suffragette. It would be well worth while if only for the great welcome you receive when you come out again. I thank my friends in the movement and the readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN for all the kind messages and beautiful words with which they have greeted me. But above all I thank those who have joined in the plan of getting 1,000 new readers of our paper as a Christmas present to me as Co-Editor.

There is nothing at the present moment so important from a political point of view as increasing the circulation of the paper. Even those who believe in a vague and general way that women ought to have the vote, jump to the conclusion that though we have been right in our militant methods in the past, we are wrong in the very last and latest development. For are not all the daily papers whether Conservative or Liberal, saying so? And what everybody agrees in saying must, of course, be sound sense!

The only people who do not get bamboozled in this way are the regular readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN. There, week by week, they take the mental steps that lead up to logical action. There they find the statement and exposition of the policy of the Government and the reason of the attitude of the W.S.P.U. in regard to it. They see dangers foreshadowed before they arrive; they see by which way alone those dangers can be met and overcome. They are prepared beforehand for every new development of the struggle, and are made aware of every new necessity for action. When the shock comes that startles the public so apathetic to political morality, it is impossible to explain fully the logical sequence of cause and effect. You cannot soothe panic-stricken nerves with reason or argument, although reason and argument in its due place can prevent panic and can induce calm and balanced mental judgment.

I spent a few enforced hours of rest after my release from prison in carefully re-reading the four latest issues of VOTES FOR WOMEN, beginning with that of Nov. 17. Though I had lived through the events of those four weeks, the absolute inevitability of the militant action which had been taken by this Union was a fresh revelation. Many who reject all that we are saying now in defence of that action, would be convinced if they could be induced to go through the same process.

We want grown men and women, not children, in this great political movement to-day. We want hard-headed political thinkers and reasoners, not waverers blown about with every wind of criticism and side-tracked with every delusive promise thrown out by astute and crafty politicians. Such adherents can only be secured from the growing circle of regular readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The financial result of the Christmas Fair has surpassed all our expectations. By a careful calculation of the number of the stalls and the estimated amount of the saleable produce that had been promised it seemed reasonable to hope that we should make £2,000. It was with strict regard to this total that all the estimates for preliminary expenses were scrutinized and finally passed, and a sum not exceeding £500 was allowed for rent, architectural decoration, furnishings, and advertisement. But this calculation of expenditure does not of course include the services of the staff of Headquarters nor the machinery of our great organisation, including the publicity given in VOTES FOR WOMEN, all of which contributed immensely to the success of the Fair. It would be difficult to test the value of such services by any precise estimate in cash. The first five days of the Fair tallied very closely with the calculation. The average daily harvest was a little over £400. But upon the sixth and last day nearly £1,000, including gate money, was taken; and when the Fair closed the total had reached over £3,300. Money is still coming in. It seems not unlikely that by the further effort of local Christmas sales and private disposal of goods amongst the friends of the stallholders a sum of £3,000 clear of all expenses will be furnished for the great campaign of propaganda that will be carried out early in the New Year. Our Movement stands stronger to-day than it has ever stood before; stronger in militancy and in the militant spirit, stronger politically, numerically, and financially.

Nothing is more humorously touching than the gifts of money that are being sent in to the Treasury by those who have been living at the Government's expense in Holloway. What they have saved in cost of living they have devoted to the carrying on of the war; while those who were prevented by circumstances from taking part in the Protest are sending their "fines."

Thus, in the face of all opposition, our great Movement for women's emancipation grows and thrives and moves forward upon its conquering way. While the vision of truth remains with us, while loyalty of spirit, steadfastness of purpose, and firmness of action are ours, we can face the immediate future without doubt or fear. To-day, in spite of the treachery and opposition of the Government, the abuse of fees, the criticism of faint-hearted allies, we can say with almost assurance, "All is well with us."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

November 24 to December 5.

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------|
| A ready acknowledgement | £105,377 10 6 | Mrs. Grieve..... | £5 0 0 |
| Another W.S.P.U. Meeting (h.l.) per Counteress of Sefton | 0 10 10 | Miss Kemp (trav. exp.) | 0 3 5 |
| Miss Elizabeth Cooper..... | 0 5 0 | Mrs. Cassie and Miss Hudson..... | 1 7 5 |
| Miss M. Andrews..... | 1 1 0 | Portobello Jumble Sale (per Mrs. Bassett) | 4 8 6 |
| Miss Sybil E. Henry..... | 2 0 0 | "A Man in a Crowd" | 2 2 0 |
| Anon..... | 5 0 0 | Miss M. Burn Murdoch | 3 0 0 |
| The Misses Beck..... | 20 0 0 | The Misses Scott..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss A. Buttiglossch..... | 0 2 0 | Mrs. Thomson..... | 0 5 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. Inglis..... | 1 1 0 | Miss Mansford..... | 0 2 6 |
| Miss Juliette Heale..... | 3 0 0 | Miss McNeil (trans. sub.) | 5 0 0 |
| Miss Beccie Hutton..... | 1 1 0 | The Misses Townley..... | 5 0 0 |
| Miss Eleanor W. Alls..... | 0 10 0 | For Miss Crofts— | |
| Miss Florrie Fiorean..... | 0 5 0 | W. Rowlett, Esq. | 0 3 4 |
| Miss K. S. Birningh..... | 2 0 0 | Per Mrs. Dore Wilder— | |
| Miss Alleen Connor..... | 10 0 0 | Thomas Duggan, Esq. | 0 1 3 |
| Miss C. M. Ellis..... | 6 10 0 | Per Miss D. Evans— | |
| Miss Rose Farmer..... | 0 10 0 | Mr. Adkins..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Albert..... | 0 10 0 | B. R. | 0 1 0 |
| Miss G. M. Ansell..... | 0 5 0 | Mrs. Brewster..... | 1 14 6 |
| Anon..... | 2 0 0 | Profit on Literature..... | 0 1 1 |
| Mr. and Mrs. N. Bremner..... | 2 0 3 | Mrs. Gibson..... | 0 2 6 |
| Miss F. Harris..... | 0 1 6 | Per Mrs. Cooper..... | 0 3 6 |
| Anon donations per Mrs. Terreto..... | 0 3 6 | Per Miss Key Jones & Dr. Waller— | |
| Mrs. R. Grady..... | 3 0 0 | Mrs. Cox..... | 0 2 6 |
| Anon Friend..... | 100 0 0 | Anon..... | 0 0 6 |
| Mrs. Mary Knight..... | 1 0 0 | Miss Barstow..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Grace Height..... | 2 2 0 | "In memory of Dorothy" | 5 0 0 |
| Mrs. Mary Casey..... | 0 10 0 | Miss Key Jones..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss I. G. George..... | 2 0 0 | Mrs. Knowles..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss B. W. Davison (lecture fee)..... | 0 10 6 | Sister Ferens..... | 0 0 8 |
| Miss Sadie Brown..... | 20 0 0 | Jumble Sale..... | 4 2 6 |
| A Russian Gentleman (per Mlle. Olivier)..... | 0 10 0 | Miss Clara Sunfield..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Nancy Cooper..... | 0 5 0 | Miss Agnes Sunfield..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Frances Graham..... | 10 0 0 | Miss Alice Sunfield..... | 0 0 8 |
| "A Wedding Ring for the Cause" | 0 19 0 | Dr. I. Waller..... | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Susan Carpenter..... | 0 12 9 | Refreshments..... | 0 3 9 |
| Anon (per Mrs. Sinclair)..... | 0 4 6 | Per Mrs. M. Mansel— | |
| Miss Bowerman Chibwell..... | 2 2 0 | Sales in Shop..... | 0 13 7 |
| Miss Billa Ingalls..... | 1 1 0 | Mrs. Montague (trav. exp.) | 0 10 6 |
| Miss Clemence and Mr. Laurence Housman..... | 5 0 0 | Per Mrs. P. Shurcliff— | |
| Miss Agnes Murphy..... | 1 0 0 | Ministers of Congregational Church (coll.) | 3 17 4 |
| Miss C. L. Thurgood..... | 0 2 6 | Per Miss F. Parker— | |
| Miss Ruth Higgs..... | 5 0 0 | Mrs. Duran..... | 1 0 0 |
| Mrs. W. Smith..... | 1 1 0 | Miss G. Hay..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss B. M. Thomson..... | 0 2 1 | Miss Clark..... | 0 7 6 |
| Miss Honnor Morten..... | 5 0 0 | "An Unexpected Windfall" | 0 2 0 |
| Mr. F. Adcock-Lewis..... | 2 0 0 | Miss Ilman..... | 2 2 6 |
| Mrs. Hilda M. Lowe..... | 1 1 0 | Mrs. Craig..... | 0 3 2 |
| Mrs. Moore..... | 4 4 10 | Mr. Hector (trav. exp.) | 1 10 |
| Mr. R. F. Murphy..... | 0 1 1 | Mrs. John (do)..... | 1 10 |
| Mrs. Norman Lee..... | 5 0 0 | Miss Baker..... | 1 6 |
| Miss Mary Home..... | 5 0 0 | Extra on "V. & W."..... | 0 0 5 |
| M. M. Terro, Esq..... | 5 0 0 | Profit on Literature..... | 1 7 5 |
| Mrs. A. M. Rayne..... | 1 1 0 | Mrs. Hector..... | 1 0 0 |
| Mrs. Parkyn..... | 1 0 0 | Anon..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss Audrey F. Lindop..... | 0 10 0 | Miss Sturtion..... | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs. Zde Trenayne..... | 1 1 0 | Nurse McKnight..... | 0 7 6 |
| Mrs. C. H. Miller..... | 0 10 0 | Mrs. Provand..... | 3 8 |
| Mrs. Helen Whitten..... | 0 5 0 | Miss Smith (Sale of Toffee)..... | 0 1 0 |
| Mrs. Sylvia Percival..... | 3 3 0 | Miss McPhail..... | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs. Jane Mackay..... | 1 0 0 | "Refund from an acc." | 0 2 3 |
| Ernest D. Löwy, Esq..... | 25 0 0 | Miss Parker..... | 2 0 0 |
| Mrs. M. Smith..... | 2 10 0 | Mrs. White..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss Margaret Wallace..... | 1 0 0 | Mrs. Maxwell Scott..... | 0 6 3 |
| Mrs. Louise Mort..... | 3 0 0 | Mrs. Scott..... | 0 3 9 |
| Miss Mabelle Piza..... | 1 0 0 | Miss F. McIlhan..... | 0 3 8 |
| Mrs. Anna Walters..... | 1 0 0 | Mrs. Swan..... | 0 1 6 |
| Mrs. Oliver..... | 5 0 0 | Mrs. McEvile..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss A. K. Robertson (Violin (sale of))..... | 1 1 0 | Per Miss Phillips— | |
| Mrs. H. C. Saunders..... | 5 0 0 | Mrs. Robson..... | 0 3 0 |
| Miss Ruth Reed..... | 0 6 0 | Mrs. Swales..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss Louise Macdonald, M.A..... | 2 17 0 | Loan of "The Suffragette"..... | 0 0 3 |
| Mrs. G. M. Whyte..... | 5 0 0 | Lecture Fee..... | 0 8 0 |
| Miss G. Naylor..... | 1 0 0 | Miss Farmer..... | 0 1 6 |
| The Misses McGowan..... | 0 5 0 | Per Mrs. G. Ross— | |
| Mrs. Springfield (Redcar Meeting (per Miss Nightingale))..... | 2 0 10 | Lady Mary Cayley..... | 0 2 6 |
| Mrs. A. M. Scott..... | 1 1 0 | Profit on shop..... | 1 16 11 |
| Miss Ethel Quinlan..... | 1 1 0 | Sale of china..... | 0 2 4 |
| Miss S. I. Baldwin..... | 0 2 6 | Sale of sweets..... | 0 7 1 |
| Miss D. G. Farat..... | 0 2 0 | Sale of cakes..... | 0 3 8 |
| Mrs. Rollings (sale of wedding ring)..... | 0 11 0 | Tea Fund (coll.)..... | 0 4 6 |
| Miss E. G. Nichols..... | 2 0 0 | Miss S. E. King..... | 0 1 6 |
| Mrs. Mathew..... | 1 0 0 | Mrs. John May..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss C. M. Strangways..... | 2 2 0 | Miss K. Lilley..... | 0 16 0 |
| Miss Ethel Smyth, M.D..... | 2 2 0 | Mrs. Woodward..... | 0 3 0 |
| Miss C. Smith..... | 5 0 0 | Miss Rose Weeks..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss Clara Schüssler..... | 0 1 4 | T. H. Roe, Esq..... | 5 0 0 |
| Mrs. Bertha Thompson..... | 1 1 0 | Mrs. Ramsbottom..... | 1 0 0 |
| Miss A. Powell..... | 1 0 0 | Miss B. Ridley..... | 0 13 0 |
| Mrs. M. Urice Scott..... | 1 1 0 | Per Miss Williams— | |
| Miss B. F. Quinn..... | 1 1 0 | Miss Green..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss H. Wallace..... | 1 0 0 | Miss C. Kilburn..... | 0 5 0 |
| Miss M. M. Lloyd..... | 0 5 0 | Miss Lettice Lloyd..... | 3 0 0 |
| Miss O. Sullivan..... | 1 1 0 | Travelling expenses..... | 1 7 6 |
| Mrs. Brigitte (do)..... | 0 1 | | |

THE CHRISTMAS FÊTE—CLOSING DAYS.

Merrily as a marriage bell the Fair at the Portman Rooms went on from day to day. As one walked round amid the busy and light-hearted throng early in the week, the wonder was however any one was able to get near enough to the stalls to buy, but as it drew near to the last day the turnstiles could hardly register admission quickly enough, and on Saturday a record attendance was attained. From the moment one passed the turnstile one entered at once into an atmosphere of gaiety, and those who perhaps mixed with Suffragettes for the first time in

The members of the W.S.P.U. have always been prepared to go all the way, whether it be in work or in play, and this is why they are bound to succeed. As one walked round one noticed many well-known women busily plying their wares. At the bookstall was Miss Beatrice Harraden, while selling dusters and other commodities of a like kind we found Lady Constance Lytton, and so on from stall to stall we came across one after another of the well-known faces, many of them fresh from Holloway.

That the W.S.P.U. are nothing if not practical is proved



F. Kehrhahn & Co.

SOME OF MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S DECORATIONS.

Baxley Heath.

their lives quickly lost their fear, and were soon laughing and enjoying the Roundabout and the other amusements with the best of us. One interesting feature of the Fête was the number of charming little children to be seen everywhere, and to them the beautiful doll's house was the centre of attraction. It was most enjoyable to watch the way they stood and minutely examined each little piece of furniture, and oh, how they longed for an umbrella stand "just like the little one that was in the little hall!" On Saturday much amusement was caused by the sight of Miss Pankhurst and two members of Parliament having a ride on the Roundabout, and later in the day when there were cries for a speech from Miss Pankhurst, she stood up in the Black Maria, remarking that it was the most appropriate place

by the fact that about £2,700 was taken at the stalls, exclusive of the Woman's Press Stall, which took almost another £200; while on Saturday nearly 1,400 people passed through the turnstiles, not including the hundreds of those who had season and day tickets; and about £1,000, including gate money, was taken on that day alone. The members of the W.S.P.U. may well congratulate themselves on adding another substantial sum to the Union's war chest!

On Wednesday the Princess Bariatinsky (Lydia Yavorska) opened the fête; her speech will be found on page 177. She was introduced by Dr. Ethel Smyth, who said:—"I need not tell you anything about Princess Bariatinsky, because I do not believe there is anybody in



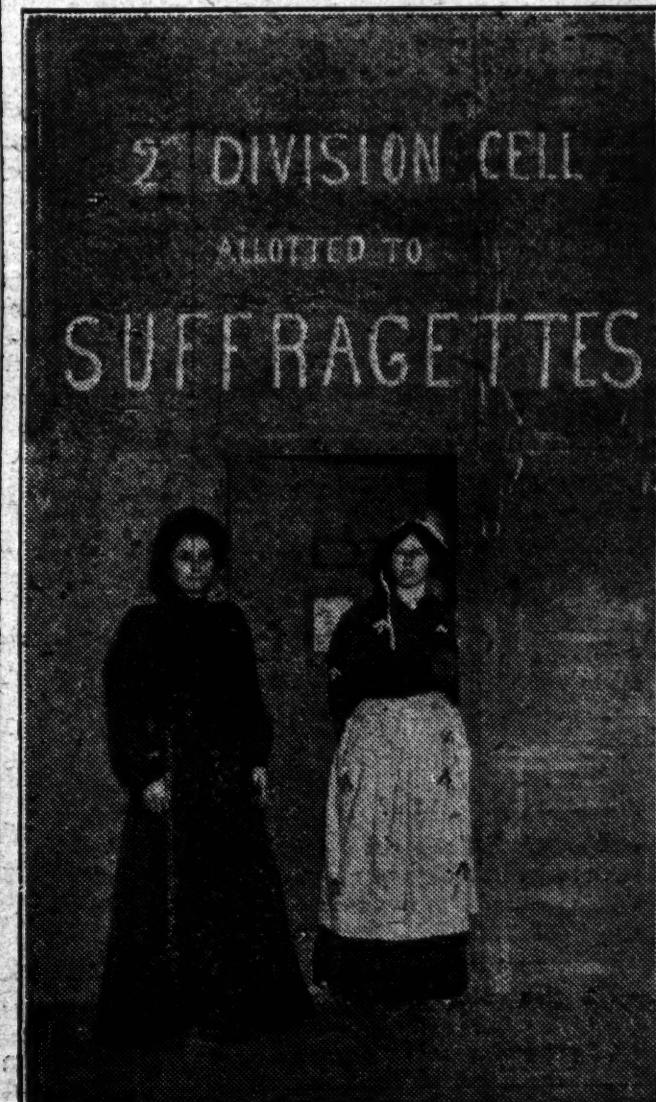
F. Kehrhahn & Co.

Baxley Heath.

MISS LOXWOOD-KING.

up! I cannot say anything about the Fair because I have been ill for three weeks, and have not been out of my house until yesterday; but I could tell you all about the Fair if I were led in here blindfold, because I know it would be done in the splendid way that everything is done in the W.S.P.U. to which they put their hand."

On Thursday the proceedings were presided over by Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Elizabeth Robins, in charming and delightful speeches, which will be found on page 177. One of the happy incidents that marked the week occurred when Mrs. Tuke presented little Miss Reinold as "another colleague." This little maid's mother had only just been released from prison, and one might say that she



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Baxley Heath.

was there as her mother's representative. Her happy duty was to present Miss Robins with a bouquet.

The proceedings on Friday were opened by Lady Isabel Margesson (whose speech we hope to give next week) and Mrs. Brackenbury (see page 177), in the absence of Mrs. Garrett Anderson; and on Saturday Mrs. Mansell-Moullin and Mrs. Hertha Ayrton were the speakers.

The members of the M.P.U. added greatly to the success of the Fair and to everybody's enjoyment by the hearty way in which they made the amusements go.

[We regret that, owing to pressure on our space, the reports and thanks of the stallholders are held over until next week.—Ed. V. for W.]



F. Kehrhahn & Co.

THE MERRY GO ROUND, UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE M.P.U.

Baxley Heath.

from which to make a speech. In a happy and appropriate speech she gave away the secret of the whole-hearted way in which members threw themselves into the Fun of the Fair when she said that "A Merry Heart goes all the Way."

this room who has not had the pleasure of seeing her wonderful acting, more especially in "A Doll's House," and any play I suppose that she can possibly lay hands on that has anything to do with women and working women

"NO QUESTIONS ASKED."

Mr. Lloyd George's Conditions for Entrance to His Meeting To-morrow.

When people have got some shady transaction to carry through, they secure from those with whom they bargain a pledge in advance of "no questions asked." It is just the same with Mr. Lloyd George. His policy of an amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill will not bear the test of examination, so he dare not face at his meetings the questions of women.

At the meeting to-morrow (Saturday) in the Horticultural Hall, to be addressed by himself and Sir Edward Grey, he has decided that he and his colleague shall have the field entirely to themselves, and that they shall be able to put their own interpretation on their own policy.

Not only will they have no interruptions, but they even refuse to have any questions put to them at the end. These humiliating conditions to which no body of men would consent for a single instant they dare to offer women. They have drawn up an application form which all those who desire tickets for the meeting are required to sign. We are quite certain that no self-respecting women will consent to be thus muzzled. Mr. Lloyd George may persuade and hoodwink the patient and docile, but he will find that he has not achieved his purpose, for he will not convince women who have a spark of spirit in them by such means.

The unspoken question will haunt the meeting. The W.S.P.U. have drawn up a leaflet which will be given away outside the building, putting eleven questions to Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George knows that he has no satisfactory answer to make to these questions.

We reproduce below a copy of this leaflet and a facsimile of the application form.

QUESTIONS TO Mr. LLOYD GEORGE

ASKED BY THE
Women's Social and Political Union.

1.—Why have you co-operated with the Prime Minister in initiating the scheme for introducing a Government measure for Manhood Suffrage, leaving women to depend for enfranchisement upon a mere amendment?

2.—Why did you help to prevent the passage of the Conciliation Bill, which if it had been now on the Statute Book would have made it impossible for the Government to introduce a Reform Bill for men only?

3.—Having done this grave injury to the women's cause, is it not your duty to make reparation by insisting upon the introduction of a Government measure giving equal voting rights to men and women?

4.—If Anti-Suffragist Cabinet Ministers resist this course, why are you not prepared to resign office in defence of your principles, just as Anti-Suffragist Ministers are prepared to do?

5.—Do you still believe, as you

FACSIMILE OF APPLICATION FOR TICKETS.

Application for Ticket of Admission to Meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, to be addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Edward Grey, in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on December 18th, 1911.

To Mrs. McArthur, Secretary,
Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

I, the undersigned, beg to apply for a Ticket of Admission to the Meeting at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on December 18th, 1911. I pledge my word that the Ticket shall not be used by any other person. I also pledge my word not to ask any questions at the Meeting, or in any way interrupt the proceedings.

Name [please give]
prent

Address.....

AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

At the London Pavilion on Monday afternoon Miss Christabel Pankhurst once more explained the political situation. What the Government wanted to do, she said, was to stop militancy at the cheapest possible price. If the Government could trick the women out of the vote, that would please them best. They wanted to put them to another ten years of hard labour in the struggle for enfranchisement. But women wanted to get to work on constructive reforms, and they could not afford to spend another ten years of their lives merely in getting electoral reform.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who was greeted with an ovation of cheering and clapping, said she spoke not only for herself, but for the 223 women who had upheld the flag on November 21, some of whom still remained behind prison bars. She referred especially to Mrs. Leigh, whose name was greeted with tremendous applause. Mrs. Leigh, the wife of a working man, because of her hunger strike in prison on a previous occasion, and her indictment against the Government, had been for a trifling offence (on the same charge as that on which Mrs. Lawrence herself had been sentenced) sent to prison for two months. That was double the sentence passed on Mrs. Lawrence, and seven and eight times as much as the sentences passed on women who broke windows. Mrs. Leigh had broken no windows, and this heavy sentence bore on the face of it the vindictiveness of the Government. "If you want snobbery and funkeyism," said Mrs. Lawrence, "command me to a Liberal Government." Those who had not yet taken action in this great fight for the liberty of women could not understand the joy of those who had been in the thick of the battle. To those who had worked for years, who knew how vital the cause was, the sound of breaking glass was the most exquisite music. It spoke not of the patience which had become a vice, but of defiance and determination. How beggarly all argument looked in the face of that bold and defiant deed! Women had tasted power, and that was a gorgeous thing to do. They would do the same again. For where there had been tens of women now there were hundreds, and where there had been hundreds now there were thousands. Next time the strike would be on a bigger scale, and women would demonstrate how impossible is government without the consent of the governed. People said it was "impossible" to defeat the Manhood Suffrage Bill. They used the same word when Joan of Arc, the shepherd girl, led her forces against the enemy. Throughout history the great deeds had always been done by those who did not know the meaning of the word "Impossible."

Miss Evelyn Sharp, in a most charming speech, spoke of Idealists as the only really practical people in any age, and said that the strength of the movement lay in the fact that it was full of Idealists. That was why the Suffragettes were a puzzle to those outside, because the world does not understand Idealists. She defined the meaning of "First Offender" as one who for the first time had been caught. Holloway, she said, was now a place in which all the officials were laying themselves out to make everything easier for the Suffragettes. But they did not want indulgences; what they demanded were rights—among them the right of those who were earning their living to have the tools necessary to carry on their occupation. Needles and cotton were readily supplied, but pens and paper were refused. On the advice of the chaplain, who suggested a change of thought to keep her mind off the Suffrage movement, she had opened the book of Isaiah and read as follows:—"Behold! all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with sparks: walk in the light of your fire, and in the sparks that ye have kindled."

Miss Eva Moore, who had an enthusiastic reception, gave a stirring and encouraging message from her sister, Miss Decima Moore, who is abroad. Miss Eva Moore alluded to the W.S.P.U. as ship, well captained, and safe in any storm. Though the Actresses' Franchise League were not members of the crew, they were happy passengers on that ship, and they always knew that if they did not understand the policy of the moment they could trust the people at Clements Inn. She concluded with a beautiful recitation of a poem which had appeared in VOTES FOR WOMEN: "We are fighting, we are fighting," of which the refrain is: "And God Who is the Arbiter will remember it one day."

THE WORK OF THE MOMENT.

More than ever at this crisis must the paper be used to give those outside an understanding of the principles and methods of this Union. Members are asked to read Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's message on page 170, and then to qualify themselves for admission to the list of those who get new subscribers. The terms are £1. 8d. for a quarter; £3. 3d. for six months; £6. 6d. for a year (2s. 2d. and 8s. 8d. abroad) post free. Those who can do so are asked to send names and addresses of new subscribers (not for publication), with Postal order, to Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Clements Inn. Those who are not able to forward subscriptions are asked to write to Mr. Lawrence promising to get new readers during the Christmas holidays.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|--|----|
| Brought forward..... | 45 | Miss Murphy..... | 1 | Now readers who obtain their paper locally, obtained by..... | |
| Miss Abbott..... | 1 | Miss Oliver..... | 1 | — Ford..... | 18 |
| Miss Baldwin..... | 1 | An Outlander..... | 2 | — Mrs. F. W. Cooper..... | 2 |
| Mrs. Badry..... | 1 | Miss A. M. Proctor..... | 1 | — Mrs. E. K. Russell..... | 4 |
| Miss Cannan..... | 1 | Miss H. K. Russell..... | 1 | — Miss H. D. Birmingham..... | 2 |
| Miss A. L. Durman..... | 1 | Miss Sandbury..... | 1 | — Miss D. Gregory..... | 2 |
| Mrs. Fair..... | 1 | Miss Lowe Thompson..... | 2 | — Miss A. R. Abington..... | 1 |
| Mrs. Henderson..... | 1 | Miss Tri. Ram..... | 1 | — Miss H. W. Mann..... | 1 |
| Mrs. Lennox..... | 2 | Miss J. Whitcher..... | 2 | — Miss M. Anderson..... | 6 |
| Mrs. Lucas..... | 2 | Miss Wallen..... | 1 | | |
| Mrs. McPherson..... | 1 | | | | |
| Countess Lulu de Marin..... | 1 | | | | |
| Miss Mackinnon..... | 1 | | | | |

NO REMISSION FOR MRS. LEIGH.

A Shameful Suggestion.

When Mrs. Leigh was sent to prison for two months, on November 24, we informed our readers that the date of her release would be January 13. We did so upon the knowledge that prisoners sent for more than one month to prison were entitled to a remission of one sixth of their sentence, to be earned by industry and good conduct. We are now informed that Mrs. Leigh will not be entitled to any remission, and that she will not be released until January 23. It is alleged that the reason for this refusal is not any breach of the prison rules by Mrs. Leigh, but simply that she has taken advantage of the "privileges" accorded under the new regulations to political prisoners and has refrained from doing prison work. If this be so, if in reality the "privileges" confer a slight advantage with one hand and take away a greater advantage with the other, it is well that this should be thoroughly understood.

We understand that questions are being addressed to the Home Secretary in Parliament on this subject, so that the true facts may be elicited and Mr. McKenna's views with regard to them be made known.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS FOR PRISONERS.

Most of us look forward to Christmas as a time of happy reunion and festive gatherings, but to the suffragette this year there comes the thought of those of her comrades who will spend that time in Holloway. We want to let them know that we are thinking of them, and to this end it is proposed that Christmas hampers should be sent to them. Gifts of turkeys, plum puddings, Christmas cakes, ham, potted meats, butter, jam, fruit, almonds and raisins, soap, books, and anything else one can think of as a present, will be gladly received by Mrs. Marshall, at Room 94, 4, Clements Inn, Strand. Money will also be welcomed, as the hampers alone cost £1. 6d. each. All gifts must reach the office not later than Thursday, December 21. Promises and subscriptions will be gladly received now.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to Mr. Keir Hardie on December 6, the Home Secretary said he thought the decision to refuse writing materials to the women in Holloway was right, and should be adhered to.

On December 10, in reply to Mr. Chancellor (who asked whether the Home Secretary had noted that though the charge was for obstructing the police the admitted facts were that Mr. Duval was not originally in the crowd but on the green, that he was dragged into the crowd by the police, and that the magistrate apparently held that the obstruction occurred after arrest), Mr. McKenna said that the Hon. Member must have got his information from a newspaper report. The offence for which Mr. Dural was dealt with took place before his arrest. Mr. Chancellor in his reply said: Does the Rt. Hon. gentleman know that my information is not from newspapers, but from a verbatim report of the case taken on behalf of the prisoner?

A LIBERAL WOMAN ON MILITANCY.

At an open conference of Liberal women workers at Wakefield on December 8 Mrs. F. D. Acland, speaking of the militant tactics, said Liberal women must work harder than the militants. There must be no excuse for thinking that it was only the militants who cared. The question must never be allowed to rest. She regretted that at Bath Mr. Lloyd George had said that the militant methods and the Conciliation Bill were a Conservative dodge. As women they could not agree with that. "Think," said Mrs. Acland, "what it means if you go to prison for a month. Conservative feeling would not send these women to prison. They have gone to prison because of their passionate desire for women's freedom, and if we dislike their methods let us at any rate admire their spirit of heroism and determination. I hope whenever you hear men say that Suffragettes want thrashing or make other sneers that you will protest."

JOHN HAMPDEN DINNER.

A large and representative gathering assembled under the auspices of the Woman's Tax Resistance League for the John Hampden Dinner, at the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday, December 12. The guests were received by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett and Miss Eva Moore, and the proceedings were presided over by Sir Thomas Barclay. Among the speakers were Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Miss Abadita, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Kineton Parkes, Earl Russell, the Rev. Hugh Chapman, Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. Laurence Housman, whose speech we hope to give in a future issue.

BY-ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.**AYRSHIRE NORTH.**

Polling, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Candidates.

A. M. Anderson, K.C. (L)
 Capt. D. Campbell (C)
 W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms, 61, Dockhead Street, Saltcoats.
 W.S.P.U. Organisers: Miss F. McPhun, M.A.,
 Miss F. Parker.

Result in Dec. 1910.—A. M. Anderson, K.C. (L), 7,586; Capt. J. Cummins (C), 6,983. Lib. maj., 534.

A vigorous anti-Government campaign is being carried on in North Ayrshire. Crowded hall meetings and a great number of outdoor meetings are being held all over the constituency. Besides the local speakers, Mrs. Drummond, who is a host in herself, Miss Emma Wyllie, Miss Williams and Miss Lucy Burns are also helping. Miss Janie Allan has kindly lent a motor car for the by-election, and, decked out in purple, white and green, it is attracting attention and interest wherever it goes. In addition to the following meetings open-air meetings are being held at dinner hours and at night, papers being sold in large numbers.

Fri., Dec. 14.—Newmilns Town Hall, Miss Janie Allan, Miss Emma Wyllie, 8 p.m.; Co-operative Hall, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Burns, 8 p.m.; Large, Town Hall, Miss Emma Wyllie, 8 p.m.

Sat., Dec. 15.—Saltcoats, Town Hall, Miss Williams, Mrs. John, 8 p.m.; West Kilbride, Town Hall, Miss Emma Wyllie, Miss Burns, 8 p.m.

Sun., Dec. 16.—Ayrton, Town Hall, Miss J. Allan, Miss L. Burns, 8 p.m.; Dalry, Masonic Hall, Miss N. Maclean, Miss R. Wyllie, 8 p.m.; Dargorn, Church Hall, Mrs. Drummond, Miss J. Wyllie, 8 p.m.

Tues., Dec. 18.—Great Demonstration.

GOVAN.

Polling, Friday, Dec. 23.

Candidates.

George Balfour (C)
 D. T. Holmes (L)
 W.S.P.U. Com. Rooms, 668, Govan Rd.,
 W.S.P.U. Organisers: Miss F. McPhun, M.A.,
 Miss F. Parker.

Result in Dec. 1910.—W. Hunter, K.C. (L), 8,400; G. Balfour (C), 6,800. Lib. maj., 7,040.

This constituency consists chiefly of men employed in ship-building and other industries, a series of open-air meetings has been arranged at the work gates, Govan Cross, and other suitable pitches. The motor made its first appearance on Thursday to advertise Mrs. Drummond's meeting in the Town Hall that evening. On the eve of the poll a meeting will be held in the Co-operative Hall. Miss Burnet (Govan Parish Councillor) will take the chair for Mrs. Drummond and Miss Burns.

The Three Arts Ball at the Albert Hall next Wednesday, December 20, is expected to be the finest Fancy Dress Ball of the season. All the theatrical profession will be there in force, and Mr. Arthur Bourchier is to be Santa Claus.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.**A correspondent writes—**

I should like to say a word through the medium of your columns to the two ladies, members of your Union, who interrupted the Postmaster-General last Wednesday evening in his speech to the members of the Association of Post-Office Women Clerks, and to any who might feel inclined to pass adverse criticism on the fact that the interrupters were removed from the meeting with the sanction of those of the clerks who were themselves entirely in favour of the policy of interrupting the speeches of Cabinet Ministers pursued by the Women's Social and Political Union.

A very large proportion, probably the majority, of the audience were in complete agreement with the demand that the interrupters made, viz., that woman suffrage should be embodied in the Reform Bill; and they viewed with entire disapprobation the fact that Mr. Herbert Samuel, although the largest employer (on behalf of the public) of women's labour in the country, can yet close his eyes so completely to the demands of women for political enfranchisement as a means of escaping from the great inferiority of payment and prospects that is forced upon them in the Public Service. This dissatisfaction, and the immediate connection between our demand for fairer conditions of service and our need of the Parliamentary vote, was indeed expressed by all the speakers, officers and members of the Association who followed the Postmaster-General.

The fact, however, that on this occasion Mr. Samuel was the guest of the Association at the annual At Home of the committee, made it impossible for members themselves to join in the unanimous and effective protest that was made; and, finding that the only alternative to complete disorder was nothing less than the removal of the interrupters, several of those who really were in entire sympathy with their action accepted the unwelcome task of accompanying them towards the door.

The writer of this took her stand near the interrupters near the outset of their protest in order to protect them from any unfair treatment from those of the audience who, unfortunately, lost control of themselves in their anxiety to maintain a hearing for Mr. Samuel.

The fact that several men who were employed about the hall made the usual disgustingly aggressive attack upon the two strangers raised the fear that it might be said to the shame of the Women's Association that our own members stood by while men porters and waiters violently ejected the Suffragettes from the hall. It was this thought, and her desire to prevent these men from laying hands on the women in their usual hateful fashion, that prompted her to assist in hastening the latter to the door.

Although no one knew how the Suffragettes obtained admittance to the hall, the fact that the policy of the W.S.P.U. is so consistently pursued should have prepared us for their ubiquitous presence, and, although courtesy forbade our saying a public "Well done," it does allow us to extend to them cordially the sympathetic appreciation that their consistent adherence to principle deserved.

MR. RUNCIMAN.

In reporting the opening of Wesley House and the Kingsway Institute by Miss Violet Asquith, the daughter of the Prime Minister, on Wednesday in last week, the *Westminster Gazette* says—

"Unfortunately Mr. Runciman was unable to be present, according to the chairman, owing to his Parliamentary duties. The *Westminster Gazette* representative was, however, informed by one of the mission officials that the Suffragettes had expressed their intention of being present to raise their familiar and unwelcome cries if both Miss Asquith and Mr. Runciman attended the function. Under the circumstances, in order to keep the proceedings free from disorder, the Minister of Agriculture decided not to attend when he heard of the Suffragette policy from the police."

A MESSAGE FROM GERMAN WOMEN.

From the Verein für Frauenstimmrecht, Leipzig,

Dec. 6, 1911.

To the Women's Social and Political Union, London:—The Union for Women's Franchise in Leipzig has heard with greatest sympathy of your latest heroic fight and regrets sincerely that the daily press has given such importunate and perverted reports with regard to it. Please accept from us the expression of our quite fulsome admiration. We appreciate to its full the international importance of your severe struggle, and look upon you with joy and hope as the pioneers for the equality of woman throughout the world. We therefore beg you to remain unmoved at your dangerous post. We express our hope that your Government will give up its doubtful attitude and will perform its promise with regard to the Conciliation Bill. May the coming year bring you complete political equality with man through the securing of the franchise. Then we in Germany will and must achieve the same thing and in the near future, which the sense of justice of our time embodies, and for which we will use our utmost strength.—Ph. Wolff-Arndt, President.

THE N.U.T.

To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors.—May I remind suffragist teachers that the six most important resolutions for Hull Conference are now being chosen in local and county associations? Women teachers should attend their meetings and see that the Woman Suffrage resolution of the executive is one of these. As far as they are concerned, it is the most important. May I also ask for more names of suffragists, men and women, members of the N.U.T., to be sent to me?—Yours, etc.,

27, Marlboro Road, H. M. TOWNSEND.
Lee, S.E.**LABOUR OPPOSITION TO MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.**

The delegates of the Birmingham branch of the Labour Representation Council at the forthcoming I.L.P. Conference have been instructed to move the following resolution:—"That this conference is of opinion that the enfranchisement of all adult men and women should be included in the next electoral Reform Bill, and declares that no Bill can be acceptable to the Labour Party which does not include women." The Coburn branch of the I.L.P. passed on December 4:—"That in view of the Prime Minister's statement in regard to proposed franchise reform, this branch of the I.L.P. insists strongly that no measure will be acceptable which does not include both men and women, and that proposals for franchise extensions which do not confer citizenship upon women should be definitely opposed. The branch therefore calls on the Government to introduce not a Manhood Suffrage Bill, but a genuine measure of adult suffrage establishing political equality between the sexes."

The Erdington branch of the I.L.P. unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting indignantly protests against the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill and calls upon all Members of Parliament to demand the immediate abandonment of this Bill and the substitution of a Government measure giving votes to all adults without distinction of sex."

The same resolution has also been passed by the Brixton and New Southgate branches of the I.L.P., and also by the Leeds Social Democratic Party Organising Committee and the Huddersfield Socialists.

At a largely attended public meeting convened by the Harrow I.L.P. on December 9, a resolution was passed, with only five dissentients, expressing indignation at the action of the Government in introducing a Manhood Suffrage Bill without the inclusion of women, pledging itself to withhold support from this Bill, and calling upon the leaders of the Labour Party to insist upon its withdrawal and the substitution for it of a Government measure giving votes to all men and to all women upon equal terms.

Stourbridge I.L.P. has passed a similar Resolution.

Bow and Bromley I.L.P. passed, at a specially convened meeting of members on Wednesday, December 6:—"The members of the Bow and Bromley I.L.P. dissociate themselves from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's anti-Suffragist tirade at the City Temple. They record their unabated confidence in the cause of the enfranchisement of women, and wish speedy success to the efforts of the many women who have sacrificed so much to gain this long-withheld measure of justice."

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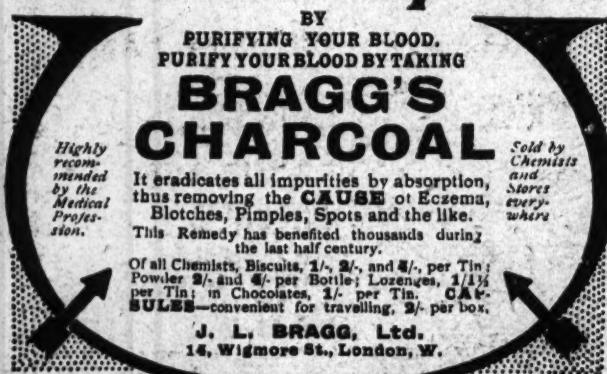
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ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE FETE.

It is impossible to do complete justice to the musicians and other artists who, under Mrs. Pertwee's direction, gave so much enjoyment to visitors to the Christmas Fête.

On Wednesday afternoon the songs of Miss Edith Parsons, Miss Grace Kemp Gee, and Miss Evangeline Florence, the recitations of Miss Nellie Sergent, the piano solo of Miss Auriol Jones, and the concertina solo of Miss Christine Hawkes were altogether charming, and Miss A. Mukle as accompanist also deserves the thanks of all.

This was followed by Miss Grace Jean Crocker's dramatic recital, which everyone enjoyed. Then in the evening another feast was prepared by Mrs. Pertwee, in the form of Irish folk-songs by Miss May Coleman, recitations by Miss Ethel Humphreys and Miss Grace Jean Crocker, a "scena" by Miss Aimée Parkerson, duets by Miss Lilian Berger and Miss Flora Mann, songs by Miss Caroline Hatchard, and violin solo by Miss Sema Sacke. The accompanist was Miss May Walker.

The concert on Thursday afternoon was under the direction of those two splendid supporters of the movement, Lady Sybil Smith and Dr. Ethel Smyth, and it is needless to say that they had provided a really luxurious entertainment. Most delightfully fresh was the solo harpsichord arranged by Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, and played by herself; while other items of equal enjoyment were the songs of Madame Bertha Moore, Miss Grainger Kerr (accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, in "Odolette"), of Mr. Hubert Curling (accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, in the "Anacreontic Ode"), of Miss Alice Baxter, and the solo violoncello of Miss Beatrice Eveline (accompanied by Miss Auriol Jones). Miss Ellen Terry, who had been announced to recite should her engagements permit, was unfortunately not able to be present.

Lady Sybil Smith was again in charge of the musical programme in the evening, when Miss Grainger Kerr and Mr. Hubert Curling were again accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth. Miss Marjorie Hayward, Miss Rosaline Milman, and Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse gave a most delightful trio of violin, violoncello, and harpsichord; Miss Marjorie Hayward gave a solo violin, and Mr. G. Shapiro was at the piano.

There seems to be no end to the resources of the Actresses' Franchise League, and on Friday afternoon, another magnificent programme was provided for the theatre-goers! Miss Hugolin Haweis, Miss Vera Coburn, Mme. Alice Esty, Miss Marta Cunningham (songs), Miss Maud Aldis (viola), Mr. Guy Pertwee (aria), Mr. Arthur Helmore (sketch), had been secured for the afternoon, with Miss Eva Lonsdale as accompanist.

Then came a dramatic and musical recital by Miss Gwendolen Logan, Miss Beatrice Patten, and Miss Grace Kemp Gee, and in the evening Miss Winifred Carey, Miss Gertrude Inglis, Miss Daphne Everett, and Miss Aimée Parkerson delighted the audience with their songs, and Miss Kussmann with her violin solos; Miss Sidney Keith's recitation of one of Olive Schreiner's "Dreams," and Mr. Frank Witty's delightful Anti-Suffrage verses had a tremendous reception. Mr. Ernest Pertwee's recitation and Miss Dorothea Bean's and Master Sidney Sherwood's clever Hungarian dance brought the first part of the programme to a close. The accompanist was Mme. Van Raalte.

On Saturday afternoon there were recitations by Miss Molly Verdon, songs by Miss Williamson, Mme. Natalia Di Mexia, Miss Palgrave Turner and Mme. Holma; a violin solo by Miss Marjorie Hayward, and a selection repertoire by Miss Fanny Wentworth; Miss E. K. Russell was the accompanist.

The ju-jitsu displays by Mrs. Garrud, her son, and four of her pupils created tremendous interest. The evening entertainment consisted of a concert with songs by Miss Nellie Addison, Miss Eva Moore and Mr. Guy Pertwee; recitations by Miss Janette Steer, piano solos by Miss Agnes Fennings, and Taal Folk songs by Miss Floriel Florean; the accompanist was Madame Van Raalte.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE ALPHABET.

We have just seen a copy of a very charming Christmas present in the shape of an Anti-Suffrage Alphabet. The words are by Mr. Laurence Housman, and the book is illustrated with stencils by Ada P. Ridley, Alice B. Woodward, Pamela C. Smith, and others. The editor and producer of this charming gift is Miss Leonora Tyson, who prints it by hand to order. Here is a specimen of the letter-press:

T is for the Taxes which women won't pay
For the upkeep of laws which they have to obey.
The laws may be bad, and the money ill-spent,
But the woman woman is always content.

Orders should be sent to Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham. The price of the book is 10s. 6d.

A NEW PAPER.

The following quotation from *The United British Press*, (Independent Political Association, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., price 3d.) shows the attitude of the editor on Woman Suffrage:—

"It now becomes an imperative necessity that women should have the vote; not one woman, but every woman in the country, because there is a larger proportion of women than men who are free from the malady of neurasthenia and who are therefore able to exercise their powers of reasoning."

The first number is largely made up of letters from the editor rejected by the general Press.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The War God," by Israel Zangwill. London: William Heinemann, 2s. 6d. net.

"Causes of the Revolt in the Women of England," by Annie G. Fernst. Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Hartford.

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PLAYS AT PORTMAN ROOMS.

A crowded house, tickets selling rapidly, delighted audiences, were the order of the day at the Portman Rooms every day last week, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday more than sustained the reputation of the Actresses' Franchise League for varied and delightful programmes. At the concerts and entertainments a large number of talented performers gave their services: a list will be found on page 174.

On Wednesday afternoon the play was that clever little one-act piece, "Trimmings," by M. Sleave McGowan; the parts were splendidly played by Miss Dorothy Green, Miss Lydia Sidney, Miss Frances White and Mr. Lancelot Lowder, the play being produced by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

Mr. J. M. Barrie's great generosity in lending his inimitable one-act play, "The Twelve Pound Look," cannot be too gratefully acknowledged, and he will be glad to know that so great was the demand for tickets on Saturday that an additional performance had to be given. The play was beautifully staged by Miss Sydney Keith, and those who saw Mr. Thomas Sidney as Sir Harry Sims, Miss Regina Laurence (by kind permission of Miss Lillah McCarthy) as Lady Sims, Miss Constance Walton as Kate, and Mr. Herbert Cox as Tombs will not soon forget the delightful treat.

Thursday afternoon's dramatic entertainment consisted of that most beautiful and touching little one-act play, "Before Sunrise," by Miss Bessie Hatton, the energetic secretary of the Women Writers' Suffrage League. One wanted to rescue poor little Caroline from her terrible parents! By their autocratic will she is handed over to a man whom she thoroughly dislikes, and prevented from developing instincts which even in 1887 were struggling to express themselves in women's hearts and minds. Mr. William Sewell was delightfully played by Mr. Clarence Derwent, and Mrs. Bertha Sewell, the capable housewife lady, who nevertheless is addicted to fainting at the least provocation, by Miss Estelle Stead. Caroline is the very part for Miss Christine Silver, and Mary Swayne, the Bluestocking of the period, suited equally well the genius of Miss Cicely Hamilton (both by kind permission of Miss Lillah McCarthy). Tom Bullock, the suitor, was admirably played by Mr. W. Coats-Bush (by kind permission of Princess Bariatinsky), and Miss Elga Myers was a very discreet Jane. The play was produced under the direction of the author.

"An Englishwoman's Home," by H. Arncliffe Sennett, a play of which Suffragists are rightly never tired, was produced on Thursday evening by Miss Inez Bensusan, and the parts were taken by Mr. W. Coats-Bush, Miss Inez Bensusan, Mr. Eric Snowdon, and Miss Pamela Derrick. It is a play that is always received with tremendous enthusiasm, and well it may be, for it shows in graphic pictures some of the fundamental reasons for women's fight for the vote.

"Physical Force," the play produced on Friday afternoon, was a one-act comedy by Cecil Armstrong, and included a Jujitsu display by Mrs. and Miss Sybil Garrud. Mr. Victor Wiltshire, Miss Ethel Trevor Lloyd, Miss Violet Bazalgette, Miss Janet Warden, and Miss Winifred Laurence also took part.

The Woman's Movement has been the inspiration of many modern plays, but few of them have had symbolism so beautifully introduced as the little sketch by Miss Gertrude Vaughan, acted on Friday and Saturday evening. The play might have the alternative title "The Making of a Suffragette," for it pictures the crisis in the development of a fine modern girl, who finds her sheltered home too narrow for her aspirations. Longing first for freedom and a chance to study law, she is led to a desire to work for others, and her development is complete when the horrors of sweated labour and the sale of womanhood for a living wage drive her to join a Suffrage demonstration. "Can that be the way?" she asks, as in a flash the path is shown to her. The finest idea in the play is the symbolic figure of the woman with the pack—womanhood carrying the double burden of the cross and of the child—who weaves the destiny of the heroine, who, in a beautiful scene, as Philippa develops before her very eyes, calls to God to steel His soldier's heart, and who appears with dramatic effect just as Philippa goes to join the battle of Westminster. A tableau at the end shows Philippa as Joan of Arc with little children dancing merrily to symbolise a happier state, as a contrast to the terrible scene of sweated child workers which preceded it. This charming Play, on which we congratulate the author, owed a great deal to the sympathetic interpretation of the actors—Miss Katherine Pole, Mr. J. Benedick Butler, Miss Mildred Orme, Miss Elaine Inescort, Mr. Eric Snowdon, Mr. Arthur Bachner, Miss Gladys Morris, Miss Irene Ross, Miss Edith Anton-Laing, Miss Joan Reidpath, Miss Barbara Hymans and little Miss Rowe appeared as the sweated woman's children. The verses were spoken by Miss Edith Olive, and the incidental music, composed by Miss Eva Lonsdale, was played by Miss Lucie Mawson. The producer was Mr. Grey Murray.

On Saturday afternoon there were two performances of "The Twelve Pound Look," again under the direction of Miss Sydney Keith, when Lady Sims was played by Miss Margaret Damer and Kate by Miss May Whitty. Part II. consisted of a second performance of "The Woman with the Pack," which was again tremendously well received.



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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911.

NO MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BILL.

Nineteen women, each sentenced to two months' imprisonment, have gone to join Mrs. Leigh and the other suffragist prisoners in Holloway. Our comrades in prison can rejoice in being the freest women in the land. By the active protest, for which they are suffering punishment, they have won the enfranchisement of the spirit, they have refused their consent to an unconstitutional system of government, and have cleansed themselves from all complicity in the subjection of women, and in the Government's scheme for increasing that subjection by carrying a Manhood Suffrage Bill. Their protest stands out in magnificent contrast to the trickery of the Government, and to the over-trustfulness of those who, though they desire the vote, are nevertheless giving moral support to the Government in connection with their unjust franchise policy.

Let there be no mistake about it. Those who condone the Government's introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill by consenting to trust to a mere amendment for Woman Suffrage are assuming joint responsibility with the Government for imperilling the cause of Woman Suffrage. It is idle for any person in one breath to express indignation at the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill and in the next breath to welcome the "opportunity" offered by the suggested amendment. There ought to have been an immediate and united attack by all suffragists and by all electoral reformers upon the proposal for Manhood Suffrage. Such an attack would quickly have killed the Manhood Suffrage Bill, because it would have been absurd and futile for the Government to press forward such a Bill in face of the opposition of all the democratic forces in the country.

It is, of course, by no means too late to compel the Government to abandon the Manhood Suffrage Bill in favour of a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women, and we call upon all Woman Suffragists and electoral reformers to unite in making this demand, which is not only perfectly legitimate and reasonable, but is the only one which carries with it a guarantee of the success of our cause.

It is reported that a Memorial addressed to the Women's Social and Political Union, rebuking us for militant tactics, is being signed by Members of the House of Commons. This gives us the occasion to say that whereas they have no control over an outside organisation like ours, Members of Parliament have a constitutional right, and are, indeed, under a constitutional duty, to control the Cabinet. We ask whether those Suffragist M.P.'s belonging to the Liberal, Labour, and Nationalist parties, who to the number of 120, have already signed the Memorial to the W.S.P.U., are now prepared to sign a Memorial to the Prime Minister informing him that they are opposed to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, because of its exclusion of women, and that they will vote against this Bill at every stage if he should persist in his intention of bringing it before the House of Commons! If they will do this, they can make it impossible for the Government to resist the demand that the Manhood Suffrage Bill be dropped, and a measure of electoral reform applying to women and to men be introduced and carried in its stead.

And here let us point out the great weakness of the alternative policy which is being advocated in some quarters. That policy consists in asking private Members to vote against the third reading of the Manhood

Suffrage Bill if a Woman Suffrage amendment has not been included in it. It is too late to postpone active opposition until the third reading stage is reached. By that time a Bill has a very strong hold on life. Members would reflect upon the time and energy spent in carrying the Bill through its second reading and Committee stages, and their temptation to support the Manhood Suffrage Bill would, when the third reading stage were reached, be far greater than it is now, before the Bill is introduced. Now is the time to strike, and strike boldly, in order that we may secure a promise of Government action in place of the vague and unsubstantial statements made by Mr. Lloyd George and other Suffragist Ministers. "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what Lloyd George will send you," is a policy which should now be finally abandoned.

Next Saturday Mr. Lloyd George is to speak on Woman Suffrage. Here would have been an opportunity for both trustful and untrustful suffragists alike to put questions to Mr. Lloyd George, with the object of clearing up the situation. But no questions will be allowed! Every applicant for admission is asked to sign a pledge which binds her not only to abstain from interruption (a speaker with a good case does not mind even interruption), but to ask no questions. What does so monstrous a condition mean? We say that it is a proof that Mr. Lloyd George's position does not bear close investigation; that he is afraid of questions, because these will search out the flaws in his case—flaws which in their effect on our prospects of enfranchisement would be fatal.

The questions to which the Women's Social and Political Union seek an answer have been written down and sent to Mr. Lloyd George. They may be found on page 172. We challenge Mr. Lloyd George to give us the answer to them in his speech on Saturday. The charge against him which is embodied in these questions is that he seeks, by exposing the question of Woman Suffrage to the hazards of a mere amendment, entirely to prevent the enfranchisement of women. Should this prove impossible, then his intention is that women shall be enfranchised on the limited Conciliation basis, while men are endowed with Manhood Suffrage. One proof of this is that he declines (for he is as much the initiator of the Manhood Suffrage Bill as is the Prime Minister himself) to make the enfranchisement of women on democratic lines a Government measure, and except as a Government measure such a proposal cannot be carried. The reasons for this have been stated in these columns already. It is questionable whether, under the existing conditions of disunity in the House of Commons produced by Mr. Lloyd George and his policy, even an amendment on the lines of the Conciliation Bill could be carried. But our emphatic opinion is that the settlement of the Woman Suffrage question on these narrow lines would be a disaster. Formerly the Conciliation Bill would have been valuable because it proposed that women should share the household franchise enjoyed by men, and because it paved the way to the equality of women with men under any subsequently enacted measure of electoral reform. But now that men are to have Manhood Suffrage, we cannot tolerate the Conciliation proposals, which would place women voters in a minority of one to twelve. These proposals would abolish one form of the political disability of sex merely to substitute another. Because, while men vote by virtue of their manhood, women would vote, not by virtue of their womanhood, but merely as ratepayers.

We may be told that to get one million votes for women would be a preliminary to getting more. That argument was very sound while electoral reform for men was still a thing of the future. But next year men are to receive a final measure of electoral reform. After that it will be a matter of superhuman difficulty to get the franchise question re-opened. Even while men had partial enfranchisement, great intervals elapsed between one Reform Bill and another. Thus, after the Reform Bill of 1832, the franchise remained untouched for 35 years; after the Reform Bill of 1867 it remained untouched for 17 years; and it is now nearly 30 years since a Reform Bill was carried. When men have a perfect and universal system of electoral law, they will be more reluctant still to turn their attention to revisions of the franchise. It would require long and strenuous agitation for the small minority of women voters, forming only one-thirteenth of the total electorate, to get a further Reform Bill carried. We who have fought so long and so hard for the enfranchisement of women, protest against the idea that we should spend another ten years or more in working for equality of voting rights between the sexes, when this principle could, and ought to be, established in 1912. We should certainly need to have recourse to militancy in addition to the constitutional action made possible by the meagre provisions of the Conciliation Bill.

Let us, therefore, re-state the position adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union. Firstly, we demand that what qualifies a man to vote shall also qualify a woman. If the Government shrink from Adult Suffrage for both sexes, let them devise some less extended scheme of franchise reform for men and women alike. Secondly, we demand that the Government themselves initiate, and stake their existence upon the proposal to make citizens of British women.

Christabel Pankhurst.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN AT THE FÊTE.

Speeches at the Portman Rooms.

(Other Speeches delivered during the Christmas Fête and Fair will be given next week.)

THE PRINCESS BARIATINSKY.

Ever since I came to England I have watched with enthusiastic admiration the noble work you are doing. A cause, fought with such energy as you display, must be victorious.

Perhaps you will think it strange that I, a Russian woman, should be invited to take part in the English suffrage movement. English people, I know, consider Russia still a country of slaves. That was true up to the end of the seventeenth century. Russian women were slaves, slaves in the same way that Turkish women are slaves to-day; they were kept in a separate part of the house called *terem*, which is almost the same word as *tyrma*, the Russian for "prison" and "harem," the meaning of which you know; they were not allowed to appear at receptions where guests were present, and even the Tsaritsa, the wife of the Tsar, was only allowed to listen to the deliberations of the rudimentary parliament of those days from a miserable rabbit-hutch behind a grating, precisely like the so-called Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons. But nowadays all this is changed in Russia. Now women are admitted freely to all parts of the Duma that are open to visitors—they are at the head of every important social movement.

The first step, and the greatest, was taken by Peter the Great. He understood that his first task in breaking with the Oriental despotism of those days was to free woman, to educate her, and give her as high a social position as that of man. It was a revolution that needed a genius to accomplish successfully, a revolution like that in the first English home where the cry "Votes for Women" was raised. Peter the Great knew that he could only raise his country by raising its women, and all reformers who wanted to bring progress to Russia have seen that the way to progress was through the enlightenment of women.

The Empress Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, abolished capital punishment—which does not exist under the civil law in Russia, but only by court-martial—and founded the University of Moscow. All Russians are proud that for nearly 200 years capital punishment has been abolished in their country and that it was abolished by a woman. Our next great Empress was Catherine the Second. She founded the first high school for girls, a school in all respects equal to the high school for boys. Catherine reformed the whole law, encouraged art, literature and science; she wrote comedies and had them performed at her Court. It was she who pronounced the famous phrase: "It is better to let ten guilty men go free than to condemn one innocent man." It was she who first considered the question of freeing the serfs, and she was the first Russian Empress who thought of creating a constitution. She was inspired by the ideals of justice, mildness, and liberty in an age when Russia, thanks to the Tartar yoke, was 300 years behind Western Europe.

I can say with pride that if Russia now occupies the position she does in art, literature and political life, this is entirely due to the equality between men and women that was begun by Peter and Catherine, and has developed into the closest and freest comradeship.

In Russia the question of women's rights has thus long been solved. All the intellectual world believes in the equal rights of women! Not a single man, intellectual and liberal, will argue against Votes for Women. It would be considered as the most disgraceful obscurantism to oppose the movement. No one would dare to raise his voice against women's rights. It would be considered the act of a hooligan. For I must tell you that in Russia all enemies of liberty and of the awakening of self-consciousness are called hooligans.

Since I have been in England I have followed with the greatest interest the suffrage movement. I must say that I have the greatest respect for the energy, logic and certainty with which the movement is organised. And notwithstanding, the Government consists of men who do not want to give the vote, even don't want to speak with representatives of women. Why is it? Why is it so difficult to obtain the vote, to become equal citizens, real comrades of men? Why, in little Finland there are women members of parliament since 1905.

So when a Russian woman asks herself the question:—For what incomprehensible and illogical reason can it be that in England, the country of the greatest political freedom, whence liberty has gone forth to all the world, a Liberal Government refuses political rights to women, she must turn for answer to Ibsen's great play "A Doll's House." There it is beautifully stated. Torvald Helmer, the husband, addresses to Nora the classical words: "Before all else you are a wife and a mother." A Government that refuses the vote must consist only of Torvalds.

MRS. CAVENDISH BENTINCK.

Of course, I need not say anything about Miss Robins, but this I would say. We are told it takes all

sorts to make a world, and it certainly takes two sorts. There is the majority: They come into the world, and they accept the world as they found it, dirt and all. They pass a life comfortable or uncomfortable, and they leave the world as they found it. Then there is the minority. They do not intend to leave the world as they found it. They challenge all things, question customs, laws, superstition, conventionalities, and woe betide those that do not give them a satisfactory answer! The bad they reject, the good they urge on, and but for these restless spirits we might all be still living in caves, unable to make a fire, incapable even of concerted action. To which of these two sorts Miss Robins belongs I think is evidenced by the names she has chosen for her books.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Yes, I shall say "gentlemen" to-day with an added emphasis. As a rule, women who speak in public in these days do so with their minds more intent upon women than on men. Here the case is otherwise. Personally I wish that these rooms had been filled with men every day this week. Not with those who are our friends and allies, but with the others.

Some of those others who penetrated the Portman Rooms may be supposed to have come with perhaps a consciousness of boldness at adventuring themselves on the scene of so much feminine activity. We can imagine the anxious masculine eye on the lookout for the raging propagandist, and finding instead the woman gardener, the dairy farmer, and the rest—women offering the produce of their poultry yards, of their market gardens, of the oven, and the loom, the overflow of their good housekeeping, to those who lack such wealth.

I am quite sure that a good many of the visitors to this fair must have been put in mind of those pre-manufacturing days when women could stay in their own homes and still be the great producers of the food-stuffs and the fabrics of the world: those old days when all women were spinsters, but when to be a spinster was always an active, never a passive lot. Well, I admit that my imaginary concourse of men might shy at that stall which is nearest to my heart, I mean the Book Stall. They might be put in mind of that old struggle between physical force and mental or moral force, a struggle that has been typified in the battle between the sword and the pen. They might remember that even in the palmy days of the sword the battle was recognised to be an unequal one, with odds on the side of the pen.

If any of our books, or if our incomparable newspaper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, have brought a touch of sour anxiety to any manly visage, you have very considerably supplied an antidote just round the corner! Whose temper wouldn't sweeten as he takes in our home-made chocolates and preserves? Yet I am not sure but what an even more reassuring exhibit (in the eyes of any doubting brother) will be found at the Hat Stall. I saw there yesterday some most unbusinesslike specimens, calculated, I think, to inspire the greatest confidence in the mind of man. I even heard a rumour that hobble skirts were to be had here. I never quite appreciated the hobble skirt until recently, when I realised that it had a value I had not suspected. The hobble skirt came to the fore at the psychological moment, when women were unhobbling themselves in every other direction. And I feel sure that the spectacle of thousands of women meekly submitting to the tyranny of the hobble skirt—has been a priceless comfort to many an anxious soul.

One thing is sure. No one could leave these Rooms and not feel that this display as a whole, coming as it does out of times so full of distraction and unrest, this display offers an eloquent reminder to those who need such a reminder, of the invincible womanliness of woman, of the pre-eminence of that spirit in her which seeks expression in works of beauty and of use. Finally, this bazaar is a witness of the further fact of no small significance: that out of the more active camp have come these notable examples of the arts of peace.

MRS. BRACKENBURY.

Dear Friends and Enemies,—But I think, seeing the smiling faces about me, there cannot be many enemies here, and if there are, well I just put it down that they don't understand! I am going to tell you why I speak now, for I may never have the chance again. I am not going to die, at least I do not feel like that, but you know we have such a beneficent Government, and they think old ladies are so precious that they must make laws for them as well as for the young ones, and I tremble to think that a Bill may be rushed through Parliament to prevent women who are over 70 appearing in public at all! Because, you see, we might be run over by motor-cars; we might be plumped upon by aeroplanes; and so we must stay by our firesides. And what shall we do? Knit? It is a very harmless thing to knit, and

those who have no firesides (because many old women over 70 have no firesides) they must make merry on 5s. a week, in the cold. And no doubt, as Mr. Maconachie says, they will find little things to do. Not much to eat, but what can you expect? They are taken care of by this beneficent Government. And now I must come to the point of my speech, as, of course, at my age I may forget it if I don't quickly do it. Every school girl (I don't know about the school boy) knows that we live by the circulation of the blood, which goes to and from the heart. This cause thrives among other things by the circulation of money, and it must circulate in this room, and we must all do that we can to-day to help in this direction.

TO THE VETERANS.

Dedicated to my mother and all Veterans in the W.S.P.U.

Although her years are weighty,
For they number nearly eighty,
Her spirit ever young and strong,
Goes bravely out to right the wrong.
Her eyes are shining with the light
Lit by the fires of heart and brain.
She presses forward in the fight,
Spurred by the women's cry of pain:
Her mother's heart must help the weak,
With wits imbued with mystic might,
Her woman's voice grows strong to speak
For Justice, Freedom, Truth and Right.

Brave and loving old age draws all hearts,
Like evening sunshine's glow ere it departs.

Georgina A. Brackenbury.

THE NEXT PROTEST.

Names continue to come in daily for the next militant protest. We give a few letters from many received at Clements Inn:

Out of prison this morning. Please put me down for next protest.

I am just out of Holloway, so am now ready for the next protest.

Will you please put down my name on the list for the next protest. My relatives paid my fine this last time, thinking I should know better next time.

Names of volunteers should be sent to Miss Christabel Pankhurst at 4, Clements Inn.

IN MEMORIAM.

Members in Newport, Pontypool, and district will hear with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Jones, of Edogian. Mrs. Jones was one of the first W.S.P.U. members in the district and one of the most enthusiastic. The growth and popularity of the local movement owes much to her work. All the members will miss her cheerful presence among them. Every member of the W.S.P.U. will unite with those who knew her personally in sending their deep sympathy to her husband and children.

It is with the greatest regret that we record the passing away of another keen, earnest member of the W.S.P.U., Mrs. Goldring, of Cuckfield, Sussex, who died on Friday, December 8, after a few weeks' serious illness. No one could have come in contact with her without being stirred by her enthusiasm for the cause. She was at the Church Congress this autumn, fighting, in her brave, loyal way, for the uplifting of the oppressed. The strain of this arduous work proved too much for her, and she has now gone to swell the number of brave souls who have championed the cause of liberty for women.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The last London weekly meeting before the Christmas Holidays will be held at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W. on Monday next, December 18, at 3.15 p.m., when the speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., and Mrs. Brailsford.

Dinner to Mrs. Duval and Family.

The M.P.U. have arranged a congratulatory dinner to be given to Mrs. Duval and family at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, December 20, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., will preside, and Mrs. Duval, Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Annie Kenney, Mr. Victor Duval, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson will speak. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had from the Dinner Secretary, M.P.U., 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, and from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U. Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Our readers are reminded that the Woman's Press are holding a Special Christmas and New Year Sale during the remaining days of the year. Two prettily designed calendars, one with appropriate quotations from Keats and the other compiled by Mrs. Tuke from quotations sent in by members, each price 1s., are both on sale, also several Christmas cards and many suitable Christmas gifts.

Miss Vida Goldstein.

Miss Goldstein leaves Charing Cross Station on Tuesday morning, December 19. Further particulars may be had from the W.S.P.U. General Offices, 4, Clements Inn.

THE TRIALS AT NEWINGTON.

Nineteen Women Sent to Holloway for Two Months—Two Acquitted.

At Newington, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 21 women committed for trial came up for hearing. Nineteen were convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division, and two (Miss Peggy Julian and Miss Frances Wise) were acquitted.

To one who has sat through the proceedings in a police court where a travesty of justice is administered, the proceedings at Newington provided a marked contrast. Every weight was given to evidence offered by the defence, and testimony of civilians was not disregarded in favour of the testimony of the police. Mr. Wallace, who presided as judge, showed that he appreciated the true position of the women who had made the protest, and acted quite impartially as the administrator of justice. I heard a woman who has often been present at Bow Street remark as she left the court, "For the first time I have seen something of that boasted system of British justice of which heretofore I have had no evidence."

One other impression remains vividly of the Court, and that is the quiet heroism of the women who have been sent away to two months' banishment from life. As each one in turn was called upon to speak there was no shrinking or timidity, and on the other hand no attempt at rhetoric. Each had a plain story to tell, and it was told with remarkable effect. If it failed, as it could only fail, to change the verdict of the jury, it undoubtedly had a very marked effect upon the Court.

THE HEARING.

Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Boyd appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Henlé, instructed by Messrs. Hatchett, Jones, Bisgood, and Marshall, appeared for some of the prisoners; Mr. Blanco White for others; while the remainder conducted their own defence.

All the prisoners were first brought in, and the indictments were read over. They all pleaded Not Guilty.

In opening the case against Miss Evelyn Taylor, Mrs. Archdale, Miss A. Connor Smith, and Miss V. Hudson Harvey, Mr. Travers Humphreys, the counsel for the prosecution, said it would be affectation on his part to pretend that the jury were ignorant of the events which led up to the arrest of these four ladies and other ladies. They must, of course, have known from reading the daily papers that on the night of November 21 there were scenes of disorder, amounting almost to scenes of riot, in the neighbourhood of Parliament Square and Charing Cross and the Strand, as a result of which some 220 persons of the female sex were arrested, over 100 of whom were charged with doing wilful damage to private property; large numbers had been dealt with day by day at Bow Street Police-court. Those cases would have been dealt with in the same way but for the fact that the Legislature had provided that where a person was charged with doing wilful damage to an amount of over £5 the police-court had no jurisdiction, and it must be inquired into by a jury. That was the reason that these ladies were before them instead of being tried with their comrades who were dealt with in large numbers at the police-court. He was quite sure they would be aware from their reading of the newspapers of the reason, or want of reason, which actuated these four ladies and the others in doing the damage which had certainly been done by some of them in the course of that night. He did not think he could put the matter more fairly or accurately than use the language of one of these ladies (not one who happened to be in the dock at the moment), in saying the action was done, according to them, to show their determination not to submit to injustice. It was not for him to discuss in this Court whether their action was wise or unwise. It might be that a person could not show his or her fitness to take part in the peaceful and orderly government of the country better than by going about with a hammer and stones and smashing windows, but those who entered a protest in that way were guilty of a criminal offence, and must put up with the consequences.

These ladies were charged with wilful and malicious damage to private property. There were two matters he thought he need mention to them before calling the witnesses. The first was the word "malicious." They need not be frightened about the word malicious. It had been defined in the courts in a case in which extremely learned judges were concerned. It was laid down by Mr. Justice Blackburn that the meaning of "malicious" was defined to be where any person wilfully does an act of damage to others without lawful excuse. The other matter was that the law provided that where two or more persons were acting in concert to do such a thing as injury to private property each of them was equally guilty in respect of any such injury.

THE EVIDENCE.

Constable 430 E. gave evidence to the effect that he saw the four prisoners going eastward on the morning of November 22 a little before 1 a.m. They were about two or three paces

apart, and he saw Miss Taylor break a window in No. 2, Grand Hotel Buildings, Strand, with a hammer. He arrested her, and she said, "It was rather hard to break it." The other three prisoners were a little way behind. At the station the matron handed him a stone found on the prisoner. He was also present when Miss Connor Smith and Miss Harvey were arrested. Cross-examined by Mr. Henlé, he said there had been a good many people all the evening, and the demonstration of ladies continued right down to late at night, and all the time there were a good many spectators. Cross-examined by Mr. Blanco White he admitted that the window of No. 3 had not been broken, although 1, 2, 4, and 5 had been broken, whereupon Mr. Blanco White pointed out that that scarcely bore out the suggestion that the four prisoners had gone deliberately in concert to break four consecutive windows.

Constable Geo. Self said he saw Miss Harvey throw a stone through No. 1, Grand Hotel Buildings and break the window. He also saw other three prisoners, but could not see what they were doing. He arrested Miss Harvey. He picked up a stone underneath the window of No. 1. Cross-examined by Mr. Henlé he admitted having been on duty ten hours, and was getting a bit tired. There were scarcely any other people about at the time. On Mr. Henlé pointing out that the previous witness had admitted the presence of a crowd, he corrected himself and said there were a good few. He also said he was at the corner of Buckingham Street, but later corrected himself, and said he was at the corner of Northumberland Street. He saw three or four women, they were about 15 yards away from him. The lights were out at Grand Hotel Buildings, and as far as he could see there was one woman at each window. It was not true that Miss Harvey was standing with her hands in her pockets. Nothing was found upon her when searched at the police station. There had been a lot of stone throwing, but at that time there had not been any for two hours. There was no demonstration going on at a quarter to one.

Constable 366 E. said he was on duty at a quarter to one on the morning of November 22 and saw Miss Connor Smith throw a stone at the windows of No. 5, Grand Hotel Buildings and hit the shop window of Messrs. Turner, which broke it, and he arrested her. He picked up the stone under the window, which he produced.

Constable Blackwell gave evidence to the effect that he saw all the prisoners in the early morning of November 22, particularly prisoner Archdale. She was standing by the window of Deighton's picture shop, No. 4, and struck the window with a hammer and broke it. He ran towards her and arrested her, when she said, "All right," and when charged she made no reply.

Mr. Walter John Schooley, tailor, carrying on business as Fenwicks, said on November 22 he found damage had been done to his window. He had three large windows; one about 14 ft. by 10 ft., one about 14 ft. by 8 ft., and one about 14 ft. by 4 ft. All three were broken, and he put the damage at about £20. Cross-examined by Mr. Henlé, he said he had not actually measured the windows; it was merely an estimate of the size. He admitted he was not an expert in glass; the £20 damage was also an estimate. There was one window in one shop and two in the other; the two in No. 1, one straight and one curved, and the one in No. 2. Mr. Henlé pointed out that in the police-court he had said the windows were about 14 by 10, 8 by 10, and a curved one 8 or 10 feet high and about 3 or 4 feet wide, and asked which was accurate. Witness did not remember saying this, but on the signed deposition being brought, he admitted it. Re-examined, he said he was prepared to swear the damage was over £5.

Mr. Wilfred Deighton, of No. 4, Grand Hotel Buildings, said on the morning of November 22 he found that the front plate-glass window of his premises had been broken. It was about 8 ft. by 7 ft., and the amount of damage was, roughly, about £10. Mr. Blanco White asked if he had measured it, and he said he had, not exactly, but roughly it was 8 ft. by 7 ft. Mr. Blanco White asked whether it was not true that for windows of this size the plate glass would be worth 2s. 6d. per square foot, with 50 per cent. discount, and fixing would be 1s., making the value of this window £4 4s. Could he say that was the wrong price for 56 square feet? Witness said he was not in a position to say.

Mr. Alfred Charles Turner, hatter, No. 5, Grand Hotel Buildings, said he found on November 22 his plate-glass window had been broken. The size was about 7 ft. square, and he should think the damage was about £8 or £10. Cross-examined by Mr. Blanco White: He had not measured it, but it was more than 6 ft. high; he should think it was between 7 ft. and 8 ft. broad. Mr. Blanco White suggested that, taking the value of the glass as 2s. 6d. per square foot, subject to a discount of 50 per cent., and the cost of fixing 1s., the value would be £3 17s. 3d. Witness said he could not say whether that was right or not. He was not prepared to swear the damage was over £5.

Mr. Henlé said, as far as Miss Harvey was concerned, the prosecution had not satisfied the onus put upon them of showing that the damage was more than £5. The Judge said the question would have to come before the jury on the wider ground. The question would be whether they were acting in company, in which case they would all be liable. Mr.

Henlé said there was no evidence of concert. The Judge said he would not go into it; it would be for the jury.

Mr. Blanco White said he would have made the same submission with regard to Mrs. Archdale and Miss Connor Smith, because the windows which they were charged with breaking the witness refused to put at more than £5. The Judge said in the case of Miss Connor Smith, if the jury did not find they were acting in concert he should instruct the jury to acquit her. As to Mrs. Archdale he should leave the question of value to the jury.

MR. HENLÉ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Henlé then addressed the jury, on behalf of Miss Harvey, saying he would follow the line of the Counsel for the prosecution and first make a few general remarks which would apply to all the cases he had to defend. His learned friend had told them that they must know from their reading of the daily papers a good deal of what transpired on November 21. That was true, but it was also true that daily papers were apt sometimes to state the news according to the colour of the political opinions those papers represented. In that court they had nothing to do with political views, but solely with the law. It was of the utmost importance therefore that they should discard from their minds any political prejudice that they might have.

Proceeding, Mr. Henlé said:—All of you are well aware that certainly my client, and I may say all other three defendants are intimately associated with a great movement on behalf of many women in this country to obtain the franchise, which they have not got; but because they happen to take an active part in promoting the objects of a movement they are interested in, it does not, therefore, follow that in this particular case they have been guilty of breaches of law that have been caused; you have got to look at each case as it comes before you as a clean slate, to be judged upon the merits of the evidence brought before the court. Now, gentlemen, this agitation, whatever its merits may be, is certainly not an unworthy agitation. It is an agitation for a great political end; you have not got ladies who are concerned merely in the occupation of law-breaking, as, unfortunately, many men who appear in this court are. They are not here as ordinary criminals. They are here as people who are earnestly engaged in an agitation which those of the other sex in time past, and even in time present, have not thought unworthy to pursue.

The object not being unworthy, what about the spirit in which that object is approached by those engaged in the movement? Again, you are dealing here not with those who come forward merely for the purpose of notoriety or for the purpose of posing in public gaze; they have got worthy motives as well as worthy objects for which they are striving. Remember you have an agitation which has been going on for forty years or more, year in year out, with no encouragement, with a great deal to dishearten them; you have this enthusiasm which has an end which will not benefit any one of them individually but will benefit a large number collectively, and you find that they have, pluckily, steadily gone forward with that object, sometimes finding themselves met with ridicule when acting constitutionally and sometimes when in excess of seal finding themselves face to face, as many of them have quite recently, with the hard letter of the law. Where they have met that hard letter of the law they have taken the risks and have also faced the consequences. I know it is said by those who oppose, and by many of the daily papers, that they wish to pose as martyrs. Gentlemen, it has been said of every martyr that has suffered for faith, whether religious or political, or any other kind of faith, that they have come forward not for a great cause but for merely individual fame. I would say, gentlemen, put yourselves in their place. Would you care to face the disgrace, the discomfort, the misery of imprisonment, and all that imprisonment means, for the sake of a cause unless you were very earnestly and generously bound up in it? Would you do it merely for the sake of having your name appear in the morning papers? Therefore, I ask you to see that they are approaching this matter in a worthy spirit. Law-breaking in these courts we cannot justify, and I should be the last to do so. But, on the other hand, though here you sit to-day as jurymen to try a case, outside these courts you are citizens who are as deeply interested as anyone in preserving those liberties of which we as Englishmen are always proud to boast.

The conclusion to which I hope I have brought you by these preliminary remarks is this, that merely because these ladies are interested in a political movement, and have taken part in an agitation which to many of us is uncomfortable and which certainly makes some stir in the world, you ought not to approach these cases with a sense that if you can find them guilty you will, but that rather you should be in the opposite state of mind and you should determine that you will be careful not to find these people guilty unless the evidence against them is overwhelming.

Mr. Henlé then asked the jury to direct their attention to the particular case with which he was concerned, that of Miss Harvey, and said that when they came to analyse

the evidence which had been given against her he thought they would see that no case had been made out. There were three points involved in the matter. Firstly was whether these ladies were acting in concert or not; secondly, whether she threw a stone at No. 1, Grand Hotel Buildings and broke a window; and, thirdly, whether or not they were satisfied the damage she did was worth £5 or more. He thought he could satisfy them that they were not acting in concert. He pointed out that there was a demonstration and a great many ladies taking part, and the mere fact that they were near one another at the time they were doing it was not nearly sufficient to say they were acting in concert. The second point was, was his client engaged in stone throwing? If not, that had a great bearing as to whether she acted in concert. The witness who charged her had made in the box two mistakes of the greatest inaccuracy, a man trained to give evidence could make; firstly, as to the crowd; secondly, as to his position. He might be equally incorrect as to Miss Harvey's stone. Finally, they had got to prove that the damage done was more than £5. On this point Mr. Schooley might be a very excellent tailor, but he had admitted he was not an expert on glass. He urged the jury to approach the cases from the point of view he had suggested. They had got to deal with an impartial agitation, and before they could bring in a verdict of guilty they had to be satisfied that the prosecution had made out the case absolutely beyond a shadow of doubt.

MR. BLANCO WHITE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blanco White, addressing the jury on behalf of Mrs. Archdale, Miss Taylor, and Miss Connor Smith, said that so far as the general disorders which had taken place on November 21 were concerned, the jury would realize that the ladies were not doing it for wanton destruction, but because they thought it necessary. They saw that men had votes solely because they were men, whereas women, whether they were doctors or teachers, had no qualification because they were women. Women desired the vote not only because of the power it would give them, but because it would remove a stigma on the whole sex. From their point of view it was necessary to indulge in methods which they would not regard as necessary if that stigma was removed. In 1857 John Stuart Mill wrote his "Subjection of Women," and in 1905 the society to which these ladies belong was founded and from that time they changed their methods. They felt that peaceful methods were no good since all expressions of opinion and great public meetings had no driving force.

Mr. Blanco White proceeded:—It is said "Government rests on the consent of the governed." That is very true, but it does not matter when the governed do not consent if they remain orderly, it is only when they can show their discontent that it matters, and the only way they can show they are not content with the present state of affairs is by disorder. Gentlemen, you must see from what you know they do not indulge in disorder carelessly, no woman would. It is not a pleasant thing to go to prison, as we know prison conditions are not the most pleasant in the world and the degradation must be very great to an educated woman, and yet they go, and you cannot believe that they go lightly or recklessly. They can only go because they have a deep conviction that what they do is right, and I would draw your attention to the fact that though they do protest by disorderly methods those methods are chosen by the individual so that they should do as little harm as possible.

Mr. Blanco White proceeded to point out that the agitation had been peaceful recently, and it was only when there came a change in the political situation, a sudden obstacle which had made it impossible for them to attain the end they desired unless they protested, that they took the step which, from their point of view, was necessary.

Lions and Christians.

Turning to the cases before the court the first thing that struck him about the evidence was that it was far too neat and tidy. There were four policemen, all of whom saw his own prisoner break a window. They do not say they saw all the prisoners break windows, each policeman noticed that particular prisoner he happened to arrest. It reminded one of that story of a small girl who was looking at a picture of the "Lions and the Christians" and when asked what she thought of it, said, "There is a poor lion who has got no Christian." There was no poor policeman without a Suffragette. With regard to Mrs. Taylor there was nothing beyond the evidence of one witness to suggest that she was in any way guilty. He pointed out that there was a number of people about, and the constable who arrested her was on the other side of the road and crossed over to arrest her. He asked them to see that, having regard to the excitement and the number of people, there was not sufficient evidence to convict her. With regard to Mrs. Archdale the question was whether or not she did break a window, and whether, if she did, the value was over £5. Mr. Deighton was not in a position to say it was over £5. With regard to Miss Connor Smith there was no evidence to show she broke anything, and even if she did it was under £5. He submitted that

there was not sufficient evidence to justify the theory of concerted action.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Wallace, K.C., acting as judge, then proceeded to sum up the case, pointing out that the prisoners were charged under an Act of 1861 with having maliciously committed damage to the extent exceeding £5. The four prisoners were jointly charged. It was open to the jury to convict or acquit all, or to convict some of them and acquit others. The agitation on which these women were engaged might be one of the most laudable, the object might be one which every good citizen must desire, but in endeavouring to bring about a change of law people must not resort to methods which were outside and contrary to it. With regard to the question which had been raised as to the question of liability of each to the joint action, they must realise that it was not because the women were engaged in the same political action, striving to bring about the same result, that it was suggested they were acting in concert in this particular case; that in itself would not be sufficient to prove the defendants acted together. It must, of course, be something more—it must be something which in any case would show that they were confiding together each to assist the other in the particular act. The jury must review the evidence very carefully in order to see from all the circumstances, as men of the world, as men of common sense, whether the actions which had been defined by each witness bore out the theory of concerted action. After reviewing the evidence, he stated, with regard to Miss Connor Smith, that if she had been indicted alone, in his opinion, there would not be sufficient evidence as to the value of the window broken to convict her. As to Mrs. Archdale, it was for them to consider they were satisfied with the evidence given by Mr. Deighton that the window was over £5. So far as three of them (other than Miss Connor Smith) were concerned, it was open to them, if they thought they were separate citizens not acting together, but each with the determination to break the law on her own account, to find these three guilty. The jury would have to bring their common sense to bear on the evidence as men of the world. There were these three or four persons, who it was suggested, by accident found themselves standing together at the same time, and the stones were all of the same kind. Three of them were armed with a weapon of the same sort. It might be accident that two of them had hammers of precisely the same shape. These were circumstances which the jury had to take into consideration. It was for them to say if they liked that these four ladies had no relation to one another, that it was a pure accident that they were there together. If they thought that, then it was for them to sweep away the question of combination altogether and deal with the individual. But if they thought the four were there acting together in the way he had described to bring about a common object, then the act of each one became the act of the other, and they were all responsible, no matter who inflicted the damage, and it was for them to say whether or not they found them guilty of malicious damage as he had described.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty.

Mr. Henlé pointed out that in the case of Miss Harvey, in common with others, he need hardly appeal to his Lordship that it was a matter for consideration that this lady was not in the position of ordinary law breakers.

The judge asked if she was willing to consent to be bound over not to break the law again, pointing out that he was not suggesting that she should not take part in any lawful demonstration.

Mr. Henlé said he was afraid it would be useless to ask her for such an undertaking.

After a few further words from Mr. Henlé, who pointed out that the noblest people for the noblest motives sometimes broke the law, and from Mr. Bianco White, who said that these ladies bore exemplary characters apart from this action, which they did for a political motive and from a religious sense of duty, the judge said he perfectly recognised the distinction between these cases and many others. He was quite sure they did this act on the inspiration of what they believed to be the best of motives. It might be sometimes hard for some of them to understand that position, but he recognised they were engaged in an agitation which they were perfectly entitled to engage. But the law must not be broken, and as they had refused to enter an undertaking to keep within the law in future, he had, with very great regret, to sentence them each to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

The Windows of a Bank.

Mrs. Frances Rowe, Mrs. Mary Violet Jones, and Miss Legearde Atheling were next charged with breaking three plate glass windows of the National Bank, Ltd., and doing damage to the extent of £30.

The first constable, giving evidence, said he was in the Strand on the evening of November 21, and saw all three throw stones at the National Bank, 180, Strand, and break all three windows. He arrested Jones and Atheling, and handed them over to another constable, and then arrested Mrs. Rowe, who was walking away, and had gone about 20 yards. Mrs. Rowe dropped a bag containing three stones. At the station the matron who searched them found two stones on Mrs. Jones and one on Miss Atheling.

Second witness said Miss Atheling and Mrs. Jones were given into his custody by the previous witness, and he took them to the station.

At the time. On hearing the smashing he came up from the basement and found these two ladies in custody and three windows broken, one about 12 ft. square and two about 12 ft. by 4 ft. He said the damage was over £5.

The Jury found them all guilty.

Mrs. Jones: It was the breaking of faith by Mr. Asquith towards women in regard to the Conciliation Bill which made me feel that this breach of faith could only be responded to by another breach of faith, which took the form of the breaking of glass. I think myself that it is more important to break faith than to break windows. If that is the opinion of the Court, my sentence will depend on whether they take a different point of view from myself. I consider, also, that there was much damage done to women in November, last year, and I consider that it is better to go and break windows than to allow men to damage women as we were damaged in November last year.

Miss Atheling: If you men were in our position, you would not be breaking windows, you would be breaking people's heads.

Mr. Wallace: If you will abstain from breaking the law and if you will give an undertaking that you will not break the law again, you will be left free to agitate in any way you please as long as you keep within the limits of the law.

Mr. Rowe: I cannot give such an undertaking; and I pleaded not guilty in the sense that I am not deserving of punishment. The idea of punishment is not more acceptable to me than to the rest of this Court. It is preposterous to regard me as a person dangerous to society. I have not fallen into the ranks of the criminal class. We are out to destroy other things than windows. We are out against worn-out ideas. Men regard us partly as stupid angels and partly as silly children. They never take us seriously. We want your attention, and not only your attention but the attention of the Government. We may have to use stronger weapons. We are fighting for the women who are forced to sell their honour, for the young girls who are held by the evil of the white slave traffic, and of women who are denied full opportunity of self development.

The defendants were sentenced to two months in the second division.

Language the Government Understands.

Miss Clissie Wilcox and Miss Vera Wentworth were the next to come up. Miss Wentworth was charged with breaking a plate-glass window at 453, Strand, the property of Messrs. Lockhart's, Limited, valued at £14, also with breaking a window of 448, Strand, the property of the A.B.C. Company; Miss Wilcox with breaking a window at 450, Strand, the property of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited, and also a plate-glass window at 448, Strand, occupied by the London and South-Western Bank. Miss Wentworth then broke a window at 445, Strand, belonging to Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited. No defence was offered as to the facts.

Miss Wilcox said: I broke the windows as a protest against the introduction by the Government of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. I should not have done so if the Government had not driven me to do it, but we are compelled to speak to them in a language they understand. We have to win our liberty as your forefathers in the past won theirs. We are fighting too for your wives and daughters. You know, gentlemen, if you were to die, you would be very pleased indeed to think you had left your wives and daughters with a weapon that they could use for their own defence. On November 18 last year, when I went in a perfectly peaceful way to the House of Commons to present a petition to Mr. Asquith, I was obstructed by the police. One policeman took hold of my head and forced it back as far as it would go. Another one got hold of my arms and twisted them. I was kicked until I became unconscious, and had to be removed to the police-station on an ambulance. My feet and ankles were bruised, and one wound was still open, certified by a doctor who saw me six weeks afterwards. The police have generally been kind and considerate, and I have come to the conclusion that they must have had orders to maltreat us on that occasion. Mr. Churchill refused to have an inquiry afterwards, as he evidently did not wish the blame to fall upon the right shoulders. I broke these windows simply as a protest, and as one who has no constitutional defence open to her. We are filled with confidence, for it is always blackest before dawn, and God will defend us, for our cause is just.

Seditious Cabinet Ministers.

Miss Wentworth said: We are not responsible for any of this broken glass or for any damage. It rests upon Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, because they force us to do this kind of thing for the way in which they treat the Women's Bill. It is not pleasant for us to do these things, but we know perfectly well that it is the only possible way in which we can get votes for women. History has proved that this is the only possible way of procedure. In 1832 men did half-a-million pounds worth of damage in less than a week. In one night they burnt three prisons down to the ground. I think you will agree that our methods by the side of that kind of thing are very, very harmless indeed. We have had a lot of advice from the present Liberal Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Haldane told us that we should never get the vote by our pin-pricks. Mr. John Burns said he was glad the men had burst open the door at which the women were scratching. We should be very sorry to take the advice of these seditious Cabinet Ministers, and I think you ought to be very delighted with us because we have been so mild and have not followed this advice. The sons of the men who fought in 1832 are very proud of it now, and we think our daughters, too, will be very proud of us because we are trying to get this political reform by such mild methods.

The two defendants were found guilty by the jury, they refused to be bound over, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division, the judge remarking that he regretted he had to take this course.

Miss Olive Wharry was next charged with breaking a window at Cluny House, belonging to the Law Land Company. Evidence was given by two police constables, and the damage was stated by Mr. Crealock, the assistant manager of the Law Land Company, to be about £10. The defendant said she objected to the word malicious. She broke the window as a protest against the Government for denying women the rights of citizenship. The only demand being made in the country with regard to the vote was being made by women, and the Government had announced its intention of bringing in a Manhood Suffrage Bill. They had tried constitutional methods but those had failed, and they were therefore obliged to adopt the only means in their power to force the Government to listen to their demands. They were only doing what men's forefathers had done. If their forefathers had confined themselves to constitutional methods, then men would not be

electors to-day. In Bristol £100,000 worth of damage was done in one day. Beside this the damage that the women had done had been trifling. She had never broken the law before, but she considered it the duty of every self-respecting woman to come forward and take part in these protests. The window that she had broken had been paid for—she did not pay for it—it had been paid for against her will. Her action was actuated by the highest motives.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant, refusing to promise not to repeat this offence, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

Concerted Action Alleged.

The next three to be heard were Miss Peggy Julian, Miss Frances Wise, and Miss Margaret Wallis. They were charged with breaking the window of the West End Clothiers' Company. Miss Julian was defended by Mr. Henlé. The prosecuting counsel said there was only one charge made against these ladies, that of breaking the windows of the West End Clothiers' Company; but evidence would be given for the purpose of satisfying the court that when one of these ladies broke the window by throwing a stone at it, they were acting in pursuance of a common object, as was shown by the fact that that they all three proceeded to throw stones at somebody else's window.

Constable Percy Atwood said that he was on duty on November 21, at 8.30 p.m., in the Strand. He saw the three ladies walking eastward along the Strand. Opposite No. 72 he saw a hand throw something at the window of No. 72. He was certain it was the hand of one of the three ladies.

Prosecuting counsel was proceeding to question the witness as to subsequent events when Mr. Henlé intervened, saying that he objected. There was a charge made of breaking one window, and to bring in the fact that some damage was done to somebody else's window, and to say that this was for the purpose of giving evidence of a common intention was not admissible evidence, and was intended for the purpose of getting over an omission in the indictment. The Judge said it was not given as evidence that they broke another window; it was given as evidence that they were acting together; he should admit the evidence. Constable proceeded to say that after No. 72 had been broken, he saw the prisoners proceeding to the shop of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence; they went at first together, but afterwards separated, and other persons were in between them.

John Johnson, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. W. H. Smith, gave evidence, and said he was looking into the window of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence on the evening of November 21. He heard a bang of glass, and saw the three prisoners crossing the road, and also saw the prisoner Wise throw a stone at the window of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence.

Other evidence was also given of actions of the prisoners subsequent to leaving the West End Clothiers, No. 72.

It was also pointed out by the prosecuting counsel that Miss Wallis had said at Bow Street that she had broken the window at the West End Clothiers' Company. There was only one smash that broke it, and she had only thrown one stone.

Mr. Henlé argued that no evidence was before the court on which to convict Miss Julian, his client. What had been done by the prisoners sub-

sequent to the breaking of No. 72 could not make them accomplices in the injury to that establishment.

Miss Wise said as it was perfectly obvious who broke the window it seemed to her quite wrong that the other two should be brought there. She objected to her case being mixed up with the other two.

Miss Wallis said: I alone smashed that big window as my protest against injustice. I do not like rioting any more than you do, and perhaps a great deal less, but we are not going to surrender.

The Judge, in summing up, pointed out to the jury that there was only one charge with which they were dealing—viz., that in regard to the Clothiers' Company. The only evidence with regard to that was the evidence of Constable Percy Atwood, who said he saw the three defendants together, that he heard a smash, and that at the same time that he heard the smash he saw an arm in the air, and he said he could not distinguish which of the three raised the arm or threw the stone. But Miss Wallis had stated that there had been only one smash that broke this window (the Clothiers' Company), and that was the stone which they threw at it. If they accepted that statement it would be clear to them that the stone that broke the window was thrown by Miss Wallis. As to the other two, the question was whether the three were there together in combination for the purpose of breaking the particular window of the Clothiers' Company, and not whether they afterwards combined to break the window of Messrs. Saqui's. They all three, of course, had stones out with them, and it was quite possible they may have had intentions with those stones with regard to the general demonstration that was taking place that evening. That, again, was not the question. They must not stretch the doctrine of concerted action too far. They could not, for instance, have convicted all the women who threw stones on that night on the charge of concerted to break a particular window. The Judge then reviewed the evidence, and concluded: There is no evidence offered except the subsequent act, and I have a strong view myself that it is far better even that a person who is guilty should escape than that a person who is not guilty should be convicted, and whatever one may think of the actions of the other two afterwards I say to you that this case is very different from the other cases—there being no direct evidence of their acting together—the only evidence being the fact that they were together when one of them threw the stone. If a doubt existed he thought they ought to give them the benefit of the doubt. They must not allow any prejudice which they might have in regard to conduct which, as law-abiding citizens, they deprecated so much to lead them to do a thing which they would not do in any other case.

Two Prisoners Acquitted.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against Miss Julian and Miss Wise, who were accordingly discharged, and of guilty against Miss Wallis.

It was also pointed out by the prosecuting counsel that Miss Wallis had said at Bow Street that she had broken the window at the West End Clothiers' Company. There was only one smash that broke it, and she had only thrown one stone.

The last case to be tried on Tuesday was that of Miss Potbury, accused of breaking a plate glass

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window of Mr. Woolard's, No. 77 and 78, Strand, and also a window of Messrs. Rimmel's, No. 79, Strand. Miss Potbury said that her action was a protest against the insult offered the women by the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and she protested in this way because it was the only way left. She was only following the example of men who in 1832 won their freedom by fighting for it, and women knew that the vote meant a great deal to them, and it was their duty when injustice was being done to protest against it. Women would always be militant until they had won justice.

The defendant was found guilty by the jury, and on refusing to give an undertaking not to break the law again, the Judge said he was sorry, but the law had been broken, and the jury had found her guilty, and therefore he had no alternative but to send her to prison for two months.

Miss Grace Stuart and Miss Ethel Slade were the first to be brought in on Wednesday morning. Police-constable, giving evidence, said at 9 o'clock on November 21 he was in Bridge Street and saw the defendants in Parliament Street; both threw a stone at the windows of 34, Parliament Street, and broke one window in two places. On the way to the station, Miss Slade gave a bag containing four stones to another constable. Another constable confirmed the previous witness and said he arrested Miss Stuart and took a stone from her left hand.

Mr. Peter Cornelius King, local manager of the London and North Western Railway Company, said the damage was £6 10s.

Both prisoners were found guilty by the jury and the judge asked if they would be willing to be bound over. Both refused. The judge said he was sorry, that it was quite a legitimate agitation, but at the same time laws must be observed. He sentenced them to two months.

Miss Stuart said she should like to say she did not throw a stone carelessly, she did it with full knowledge of what she was doing. A Bill had been proposed to enfranchise all men and no women, which was a deep insult to women, and if she failed to protest at once she should have held herself in great contempt. She was glad women in this movement had been spared that indignity. They were told they should use constitutional weapons. She pointed out there was only one constitutional weapon, and that was the vote, and as they were denied that, nothing was left to them, in the face of persistent injustice, except to protest.

Miss Edith Hudleston and Miss Margaret Robinson were next brought in. Evidence was given by constables and by the taxi-cab driver to the effect that these ladies drove in a taxi-cab to Swan and Edgar's, and then one, at any rate, of them alighted and threw a stone through a window of the shop, breaking it. The shop superintendent swore that the value of the window was over £5. (Mr. Henlé protested that as he was neither the manager of the shop nor an expert in glass, his evidence was really hearsay evidence, and ought not to be accepted).

Mr. Henlé, on behalf of Miss Hudleston, then proceeded to argue that there was only one stone thrown, and there was nothing to prove it was thrown by Miss Hudleston. Mr. Blance White said, equally, there was no evidence to prove it was thrown by Miss Robinson.

The judge said that unless the prisoners were

acting in concert the jury might very well decide to acquit them both on the ground that it was uncertain which of them did it; but in view of the circumstances, the jury might very likely come to the conclusion that they were acting in concert, in which case both would be guilty.

Both the prisoners were found guilty by the jury, and refused to give an undertaking to be bound over. Miss Robinson said she could not, as she was Irish and knew the value of militancy. Miss Hudleston said she could not give an undertaking, as she came from a long line of soldiers, and none of them had ever been deserters, and she was sure if she turned now it would make her ancestors turn in their graves. The Judge said he respected their honest convictions, but he had to see that the law was carried out, and he sentenced them to two months in the second division.

Miss Sarah Bennett was the next to be dealt with. Constable Whitbread said at 7.55 on November 21 he saw Miss Bennett throw a stone at the Aerated Bread Co.'s window (No. 35), but did not break it. She went on five yards, and threw another at 34, Parliament-street, and broke that; so he arrested her, and at the station the matron who searched her handed him a bag containing three stones. Mr. King said the damage was £10.

Mr. Henlé said he was not going to dispute that his client broke the window. The jury brought her in guilty. Mr. Henlé said his client was anxious to have one fact brought out before the Court, and that was his object of cross-examination. A mistake had been made about her attempting to break the Aerated Bread Co.'s window. The Judge said he accepted this, and he was sure these ladies were not attempting to say anything for themselves which was not true.

The prisoner refused to be bound over, and said she wished to call his Lordship's attention to one or two considerations which might make him decide even now that this window-breaking had been proved against her that she was not guilty, but had done a meritorious act. Soldiers who killed their fellow men in times of war were not looked upon as murderers. When some jurymen had complained at having to serve, the Judge had replied that it was a duty which fell to every British subject once in three years, and he ought to regard it as a privilege. She had not been called upon to serve on a jury, so she was not a British subject, although she had paid her share of the taxes for a great many years. When family ties fell from her she wished to be useful to her country, so she went to live in a factory district. There she found a state of things which was dangerous to the existence of the nation, a scene of widespread,深刻的 poverty—poverty which might be described as having nothing for dinner and the rest warmed up for supper. She said they could not deal with these things; they were matters for politicians—the care of the children, the sick and poor, food, housing, and clothing—all these matters were the affair of the State. She and others had followed their work into the public life. They were fighting for men and for children quite as much as for themselves. Looking into any home you might find a wife who was idle and extravagant, and you knew she was chosen because she was pretty. It is to her you must trust everything—honour, children, money. Or you may find a wife who is

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admirable, and you say she ought also to be directed to the service of the State and not limited to the narrow sphere of the home. Women were not British citizens, but an enslaved, outraged class, who sometimes enjoyed many privileges; but the disgraceful fact remained they had no rights of their own, they owed their privileges to the favour and indulgence of men. They were fighting for the physical well-being of righteousness. Their fight began when progress turned England into a manufacturing country. This movement was not an hysterical movement. She remembered when she walked her shoes off trying to get signatures to a petition; now she was in the forefront of the militant movement which was absolutely necessary.

The Judge said the matter as far as he was concerned was to see that the law was carried out. He regretted exceedingly that in the course of an agitation with such convictions the law should be broken, but law had to be observed. If he would give an undertaking it would be a great pleasure to release her. In the interest of the public he had to see that the law was not broken. He thought it would be useless to offer advice, but he thought that many who sympathised with the movement would find it very difficult to help on the cause. He appreciated perfectly all she had said, but it was his duty to sentence her to two months, in the second division.

Miss Georgina Helen Grant was next brought in, charged with breaking a plate glass window at 21, Charing Cross, the property of the Canadian Northern Railway. Miss Stamm said that on the evening of November 21, at 10.30, she saw the defendant deliberately strike the window with some instrument under cover. She informed a constable, who arrested her. Miss Ashpole, who was with Miss Stamm on the evening in question, corroborated this evidence, and Constable Strand spoke to the arrest. Mr. Kemp, the cashier at the Canadian Northern Railway office, said the damage was £12. The Judge in summing up reviewed the evidence, and said the only question was whether they were satisfied as to the identity of the defendant. If they had the slightest doubt, let them give her the full benefit of the doubt. If they thought the identity had been fully established, of course they would give their verdict accordingly. The jury found the defendant guilty. On her refusing to give an undertaking she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The last case was that of Mrs. Roy Rothwell, who was charged with breaking a plate glass window at Messrs. Dunn's, No. 429, Strand. The counsel for the prosecution said the defendant made a statement at the police-court, acknowledging that she did the thing that she was charged with. Mr. Weiskorn, a tailor, said he saw the defendant in the Strand, near Agar Street, on the evening of November 21. She threw a stone at a window and broke it. Constable Thomas Ward said he heard a smash of glass, and saw the defendant alone. She was standing outside No. 429. He arrested her on information from the last witness. The matron, Elizabeth Nash, said she found a hammer on the defendant. The defendant was handed over to another constable, and taken to the station by him. The manager of Messrs. Dunn's said two windows were broken, the damage being £10.

Mrs. Roy Rothwell then addressed the jury, making a long and effective speech, which we propose to continue in full next week.

The Judge then said: "The prisoner has defended this charge of breaking the window. You have heard the evidence; you have heard the value of the window as given by the witness, and you have heard the statement of the defendant that she did do the act. It is for you to say whether she is guilty or not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the prosecution here called the attention of the Judge to the fact that the defendant had been in custody since November 21. The Judge then asked her whether she was willing to give an undertaking to carry on the perfectly legitimate agitation within the limits of the law. The defendant said she absolutely refused to do so. The Judge said: "It is a very unpleasant duty to send persons to prison who so conscientiously believe in their cause," but, of course, he was there to see that the law was carried out, and he was obliged to impose upon her the sentence that he had imposed on the others. The sentence would be five weeks' imprisonment from to-day in the second division. The Judge then said he had not said anything by way of advice or otherwise. One regretted that an agitation which may have laudable results might be retarded by the course they had taken, but, of course, people must judge for themselves. The sentence was five weeks owing to the fact that she had already been in custody for three weeks."

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The last case was that of Mrs. Roy Rothwell, who was charged with breaking a plate glass window at Messrs. Dunn's, No. 429, Strand. The counsel for the prosecution said the defendant made a statement at the police-court, acknowledging that she did the thing that she was charged with. Mr. Weitzkorn, a tailor, said he saw the defendant in the Strand, near Agar Street, on the evening of November 21. She threw a stone at a window and broke it. Constable Thomas Ward said he heard a smash of glass, and saw the defendant alone. She was standing outside No. 429. He arrested her on information from the last witness. The matron, Elizabeth Nash, said she found a hammer on the defendant. The defendant was handed over to another constable, and taken to the station by him. The manager of Messrs. Dunn's said two windows were broken, the damage being £20.

Mrs. Roy Rothwell then addressed the jury, making a long and effective speech, which we hope to produce in full next week.

The Judge then said: "The prisoner has defended this charge of breaking the window. You have heard the evidence; you have heard the value of the window as given by the witness, and you have heard the statement of the defendant that she did do the act. It is for you to say whether she is guilty or not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the prosecution here called the attention of the Judge to the fact that the defendant had been in custody since November 21. The Judge then asked her whether she was willing to give an undertaking to carry on the perfectly legitimate agitation within the limits of the law. The defendant said she absolutely refused to do so. The Judge said: "It is a very unpleasant duty to send persons to prison who so conscientiously believe in their cause," but, of course, he was there to see that the law was carried out, and he was obliged to impose upon her the sentence that he had imposed on the others. The sentence would be five weeks' imprisonment from to-day in the second division. The Judge then said he had not said anything by way of advice or otherwise. One regretted that an agitation which may have landed results might be retarded by the course they had taken, but, of course, people must judge for themselves. The sentence was five weeks owing to the fact that she had already been in custody for three weeks.

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|---|---|
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Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bell, 5s.; Mrs. Skinner, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bell, 2s. 6d.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—308, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock. Lady Moulton Johnstone's "At Home," at which, owing to Lady Constance Lytton's unavoidable absence, Mrs. Mansel kindly spoke, was a great success, and much interest was aroused. Thanks to all those who so kindly sent gifts for the stall; to Miss Joachim and Miss Zofia Procter, on whom fell the burden of correspondence; to the Quick Sketch Artists, for their valuable time and skill; Miss Stanton and Miss Margaret Forbes for their beautifully-designed and executed signs; Miss G. Taylor for Coronation Dolls, and to the willing helpers, whose untiring energy during the whole week contributed so largely to the success of the Fair. £27 11s. 7d. was the amount realised. The lucky number for the beautiful Chinese shawl was 29, the winner being Miss F. B. Haig. The few things and pictures that were left over from the Sale are now on sale at the shop. The last of the local prisoners will be released on Dec. 18, and a welcome is being arranged. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the office.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—908, Fulham Road. Hon. Secs.—Miss L. Cutler and Mrs. Roberts. Grateful thanks to Mrs. Keeling for the splendid work she has done as Fete Secretary, and to all those who contributed towards the success of the "Old Folks" stall in one way or another. Special thanks to Mrs. Hill and her sons for their valuable work as sellers throughout the week. A few goods are still unsold, and will be disposed of at the shop to-morrow (Saturday) from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier. The Hampstead stall at the Christmas Fair realised £100. Heartfelt thanks to all who by their hard work and generous gifts helped to produce this splendid result. Children are invited to the shop, 178, Finchley Road, every afternoon till December 21, to see the Christmas Tree and join in the treasure hunts and dips. A public meeting will be held in the Hampstead Town Hall on January 24; particulars will be announced later.

HARROW.

Hon. Sec.: Miss A. G. Huggins, West View, Nongley Road, Wealdstone. A meeting was held in the Gayton Rooms, Harrow, on Thursday, Dec. 7, when M. Tererro, Esq., of Pinner, took the chair, and read the following resolution: "That this meeting calls upon Mr. H. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P. for Harrow, to press for the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill, and to vote against it on third reading if women's suffrage is not included." Mr. Bradford supported this resolution, and was seconded by Mrs. Zangwill, who afterwards gave her interesting and amusing lecture, "Aunt Sallies." The resolution was passed unanimously.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road. Local members have been busy at the Xmas Fete, but in spite of this the local work has continued as energetically as ever, the meetings on Wednesday and Saturday being well attended. Many thanks to all those who have done so much to make Ilford's part in the Fete such a success. Sellers for Ilford Station pitch will be welcomed between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.

ISLINGTON.

Office—327, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Casserley. Members are asked to collect all sorts of articles for a Jumble Sale to be held early in January. Parcels should be addressed to the office, and can be sent any time, the sooner the better. As the Christmas holidays are near, and some members will be going away, extra volunteers for paper-selling, especially on Saturday mornings, will be most welcome.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—142, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel., 212 Western. Hon. Sec.—Miss Evelyn Sharp. Miss Evelyn Sharp was released from Holloway Prison on December 9, at the termination of a 14 days' sentence. During her absence the committee has received much help from members, who realised the difficulty of carrying on the work, and gave this practical proof of their sympathy and admiration for Miss Sharp. On December 8, a meeting was held at Chisenham Gardens Studios by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ames. Speakers: Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. H. W. Nevinson. The book-stall has been a great success, and the committee feel much indebted to Miss Crates and her friends who completely organised the work of the stall. Miss Beatrice Harraden has given invaluable assistance. Donations towards the book-stall have been received from Lady Home, £1, and Mrs. Holiday, 5s. The result of the paper-selling competition is: first prize, Miss S. Wylie, 360; second prize, Mrs. Morrison, 283; third prize, Miss Swan, 254. A selection of Christmas cards and calendars and a considerable number of new books are on sale at the shop. Five new members have been welcomed: Miss L. Crissell, Mrs. Duppis, Miss M. Gardiner, Mrs. Hopper, and Miss Robertson.

LEWISHAM.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Christina Campbell, Miss C. Townsend. Office—22, Berlin Road, Catford. The debate with the Lewisham Junior Conservative Association was very satisfactory. There was a good

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

| | | | |
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| December. | | | |
| Friday, 15 | 4, Clements Inn, W.C. | | |
| " | Hackney Baths, Lower Clapton Road, N.E. | | |
| " | Harrow Rd., Prince of Wales (outside) | | |
| " | New Barnet, The Triangle | | |
| " | Radlett, Parish Hall | | |
| " | Stratford, The Grove | | |
| " | Wimbledon Common, Lecture Hall, Lingfield Road | | |
| Saturday, 16 | 925, Fulham Road, S.W. | | |
| " | Harlesden, Manor Park Road | | |
| " | Hilford, Balfour Road | | |
| " | Kilburn, Birchington Road | | |
| Sunday, 17 | Clapham Common, North Side, 5, Wimbledon Road | | |
| " | Wimbledon Common | | |
| Monday, 18 | Croydon, Braithwaite Hall | | |
| " | London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W. | | |
| Tuesday, 19 | Nutford Place, Edgware Road | | |
| " | Streatham, 5, Shrubbery Road | | |
| Wednesday, 20 | 37, Upper Clapton Road, N.E. | | |
| " | Holborn Restaurant | | |
| " | Ilford, Manor Park, Earl of Essex (outside) | | |
| " | Kilburn, Birchington Road | | |
| " | Paddington, 50, Praed Street | | |
| Friday, 27 | Harrow Road, Prince of Wales | | |

N.B.—During the Christmas Holidays meetings in the London Pavilion and Steinway Hall will be suspended.

attendance and Miss Leigh was able to sell the paper. Miss New opened in favour of Woman Suffrage, and Miss Campbell and Miss Townsend took part in subsequent discussion. Miss New was requested to treat the subject on simple and elementary lines on this occasion, but it is hoped at some future time to have an opportunity of debating the more vital points of the Women's Movement.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—50, Praed Street, W.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.

Members please note that the jumble sale, which was announced to be held at the shop to-morrow (Saturday), has been unavoidably postponed.

RADLETT.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravels.

The sale of local goods not disposed of at the Fair takes place to-day, Friday (see programme). As most of the things will be sold at cost price, purchasers will obtain some remarkably beautiful work, far to exceed its commercial value. Special thanks to Miss Cunningham for packing and conveying the things to London before the Fair, after the exhibition of them held at her house on November 20. The value of the Radlett contribution to the Herts stall exceeded £20. Warm thanks to all who contributed to this fine total.

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office—5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.

An important members' meeting will be held at the shop next Tuesday, at 8 p.m. A good attendance is hoped for. The dolls, etc., not sold at the Portman Rooms are on sale at the shop, and those who were unable to visit the Fete, or who are still in need of Christmas presents, are invited to call.

WALTHAMSTOW.

Organiser—Miss E. Grew. Shop—229, Hoe Street. Jumble sale goods are still needed. Parcels from a distance should be sent at once, carriage forward if preferred, to Miss Grew, G.E.R. Station, Hoe Street. Anything, of any description, will find a ready sale. Miss Rock and local members have promised to help by selling. Miss Violet Hughes will speak at intervals; and Miss Grew and a local member will recite and sing. Tickets for admission, price 2d., may be had at the shop, where Christmas presents are also on sale.

WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss D. M. Hooper, Old Manor Farm, Squirrels Heath, Essex.

Paper sellers are wanted for to-night's meeting (see programme). Thanks to Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Randall for their contributions to Jumble Sale. Tickets for the Dance at Barham Hall on January 4, price 3s. each, may be obtained from Miss Friedlander, 13, Richmond Road, Wanstead; Miss Hanmer, 396, High Street, North Manor Park; Miss Judge, 83, Herongate Road, South Wanstead, or the Secretary.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Tel. 1092, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Marion, Surrey.

Sales from the Nursery Stall at Portman Rooms reached £22. The sellers are to be commended on their successful organisation. Will all those who sent gift parcels the last few days accept thanks through these columns, it being impossible to deal with them individually. Picture post cards of the stall are now on sale at the Shop, price 2d. It is hoped members will bring many friends to the At Home (Friday—see programme). Several distinguished musicians have kindly volunteered their services; and Miss Nellie Sargent will recite. The Nursery Stall will be a special feature. Stewards are wanted, and should, if possible, be dressed in white with the colours. They should be at the Half by 1 p.m., sharp to assist in arranging the tables. Lieut. Cather and Mrs. Huggitt addressed an interested audience in the Broadway on Saturday evening. Since these meetings have been started the interest has steadily grown, and the members responsible for their organisation are to be congratulated on the weekly results.

Home Counties.

BEDFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Smit, 23, Goldington Avenue.

Members are reminded of the drawing-room meeting to-morrow (Saturday). (See below.) Tea will be served at 4.30 p.m. All readers are invited to attend and to bring their friends. Paper-sellers are wanted for Saturday mornings, from 11.30 to 1 o'clock, in the Market Place. Sat., Dec. 16.—St. Peter's Hall, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Tyson, 3 p.m.

SEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Shop—29, Station Road. Organiser—Miss Bowker.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Holden, 19, Eversley Road. By the kindness of Miss May Bateman a drawing-room meeting was held on Tuesday, December 5, when Mrs. A. J. Webb spoke on the "Effect of Woman's Franchise on the Social Evil." Many thanks to all members and friends who have generously contributed during the past few weeks to the general fund and the Sussex Stall. Several new books have recently been added to the lending library at the shop, including the new novel dealing with the Suffragette question, "No Surrender," by Constance E. Maud. All members are urged to attend the meeting on Tuesday next (see below.) Tues., Dec. 19.—Beckhill, 29, Station Road, Members' meeting, 3 p.m.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Office—321, Old Christchurch Road, Hon. Sec.—Miss N. Blackledge.

The Committee are sorry to receive the resignation of Miss Blackledge as hon. secretary, but owing to her

frequent absence from Bournemouth she finds it impossible to carry on the work. They hope to retain her on the executive committee. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss King, 12s. 6d.; Miss Wall, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Howard Shaw, 2s.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Offices—5, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4825 Nat.

Organiser—Miss G. Allen.

Though the sea-front meetings have ceased till next Sunday at the Social Democratic Party's "Discussion" (branch, Tavern Assembly Room), at 7.30 p.m. The Friday Members' At Home will be discontinued till after Christmas; but members and friends are invited to an At Home at 8, North Street Quadrant, on Monday, Dec. 18, 7.30-10 p.m., to welcome Miss Turner, Miss Andrews, and Miss Broadhurst on their return from Holloway.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Caughey, Trevarra,

26, Beauvoir Road West, Folkestone.

Those members who worked so heartily for the soap, scent, and handkerchief stall will be delighted to hear that the result of the sale was highly successful. Before the close of the Bazaar everything on the stall was sold, and a most satisfactory sum raised. Donors of articles will be pleased to hear what good prices were fetched. The exact amount raised will appear

next week. Very hearty thanks to those who helped day by day at the stall, to whose untiring and patient efforts the success of the sale was mainly due. The General Bazaar Secretary, Miss Wilson, was supported by her Canterbury colleague, Miss Burch (the Folkestone secretary, Miss Worfold, who has worked so hard for the stall and was the first general secretary, was unavoidably absent); other staffholders who gave splendid and most efficient help were Mrs. Penning, Miss Nina Davis, Miss Kitty Smart, Miss Ritchie, Miss Cromwell, and Miss Nicoll.

CHORLEY WOOD (HERT).

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. H. M. Offer, "Home Got."

The hon. sec. thanks all those mem' era and friends who so kindly sent their contributions to Chorley Wood share of the Hertfordshire Stall. Gratefully acknowledged.—The Misses Wilson, 5s.; Mrs. Turner, 3s.; Miss Eva Moore (traveling expenses), 2s. 2d. The working-woman's suffrage tea, for which Mrs. Woolbridge kindly lent her sitting-room, was much appreciated and enjoyed. Mrs. Penn Gaskell's explanations made every point quite clear and convincing. Heartfelt congratulations to everyone concerned on the splendid success of the Hotel meeting on November 24, when Miss Evelyn Sharp and the Rev. F. M. Green spoke: Miss Eva Moore delighted the audience with her beautiful reciting of Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince."

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AT ABOVE ADDRESS.



THE LAST WORD IN SOAP

have given subscriptions and goods for the sale. The two last meetings, addressed by Dr. Marion Mackenzie and Miss Annie Williams, were most successful. Saturday, December 16.—Assembly Rooms, Evergreen Fair, opened by Mrs. Oswald Walker, 2.30 p.m.

North-Western Counties.

BIRKENHEAD.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Abraham, 2, Kingsmead Road, S.

The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN has been very considerably increased during the last three weeks, and three pitches have been set up. Many more helpers are needed. Six members are wanted to sell the paper on Saturday nights, from 8 o'clock. This was done by the present sellers last Saturday, in addition to their work at their places. Will six members, who have not volunteered, come forward to do this work, and send their names to Dr. Ker, 6, James Street.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.
Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Margaret E. Farrington, 116, Dorset Street, Haigh, Bolton.

The subject for the speakers' class on Monday next will be "The Present Political Situation."

Mon., Dec. 18.—Bolton, Mrs. Coope's, "Hetherlands."

HALE, ALTRINCHAM, AND DISTRICT.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Wild, 54, Lock Road, Altrincham.

This branch contributed a stall at the sale of work held in Manchester on December 2, and the sale of goods left over will be held to-morrow. Members please attend and help.

Sat., Dec. 16.—Rugby Memorial School, Navigation Rd., Broadheath, 6 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Renshaw Street. Tel.: 3161 Royal.

Organiser—Miss Davies.

At the Social in the Church Hall, on Friday last, the announcement that after all expenses of the Sun Hall meeting were paid each Union would make a clear profit of £13 10s. 4d. gave much satisfaction. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN has greatly increased the last few weeks, and many new members have joined. Will volunteers for paper selling or to gain new subscribers, send in their names to Miss Martin, VOTES FOR WOMEN secretary?

MANCHESTER.
Office—32, King Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Williamson.

There was a big rally of VOTES sellers outside Mr. Birrell's meeting in the Free Trade Hall, on Friday last. Mr. Birrell answered three questions put by the W.S.P.U. The sale of work on December 2 was a great success. Miss Octavia Kenmore opened, Miss Fitzsimon presided, and £50 was realised.

Wed., Dec. 20.—32, King St., ex-prisoners will be present.

ROCHDALE.

Office—2a, Baillie Street. Hon. Lit. Sec.—Mrs. M. Stott, 10, Mayfair Gardens, Rochdale.

Members and friends are reminded of Dr. Helena Jones's visit to-night (Friday).

Fri., Dec. 15.—Provident Hall, Dr. Helena Jones, 7.30 p.m.

WALLASEY.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Mahood, Burrough Bridge, Lancs. Mrs. F. Heathcote, 21, St. Martin's Lane, Liscard.

Many thanks to Miss Paul, who has promised to sell mine VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly among her friends, and to Miss S. Barker, Miss Bond and Miss McGhee for paper-selling at the theatres on Saturday evenings. Will those who can spare half-an-hour on Saturday or Friday evening, please send their names to Mrs. Heathcote. Mrs. Pantzer-Erick reports she has quite sold out the minicards. Miss McGhee has some very pretty Christmas cards in the colours for sale.

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Organiser—Miss Lilias Mitchell, Sh-p-7, Bon Accord Street. Hon. Sec.—Miss Emily Fussell.

Miss Wyllie's telling and humorous account of the "protest" and her experiences in Holloway aroused much interest. Many thanks to Miss Duff for lending her studio. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Mackay, boxes of sweets for sale at meeting; Miss Rhind, £1 towards Shop Fund. Members are asked to bring all their friends to-morrow (Saturday), to have tea in the "cellar" (see below). All contributions should be sent no later than mid-day to-morrow.

Sat., Dec. 16.—7, Bon-Accord St., Cake and Candy Sale, 3.30.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—51, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

On Wednesday, December 6, Mrs. Rouny delighted her audience by reading a few extracts from "Jane Austen," and by comparing the young woman of that day with the modern young woman. There will be no "At Home" on Wednesday, December 20. The organiser hopes that members and friends will come and buy their Christmas cards and presents at the office or the W.S.P.U. stall at the Flower Market. This stall is decorated every Saturday and attended from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m. by relays of faithful members. A good trade is done in "Votes for Women" tea, "Votes for Women" haberdashery, badges and literature. The paper also sells well. There is no doubt about the usefulness of this work, cold and tiring though it often is for the attendants.

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They restore full strength and tone to the voice in all cases of over strain. For all ailments of the throat a most soothing curative. Regularly used by the most prominent Public Speakers, Singers, Preachers, Actors, etc. Sold in 1/- & 4/- boxes by all Chemists. All genuine Evans' Pastilles are marked with a bar. Sole Manufacturers—EVANS SONS, LEICESTER & WEBB, LTD., Liverpool & London.

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EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
Office—3, Northgate Place, Queenberry Street.
Organiser—Miss Lucy Burne, Tel.: 612 Central.

Last Thursday afternoon and evening Miss Emma Wyllie described the protest of Nov. 21, and the political necessity of this action. In the afternoon, members had the great pleasure of hearing the beautiful recitations of Miss Adeline Bourne. Mrs. Ivory was in the chair. Members are asked to support a meeting organised by the Men's League-to-day (Friday). Donations of sweets, scones, cakes and flowers are requested by Miss Login for the Cake and Candy Sale to be held to-morrow (Saturday). Tea will be served in the afternoon, and a number of pianists have promised their services. Will all members make a special effort to increase the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN during the coming weeks?

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
Shop and Office—302, Sandiehall Street. Tel.: 615, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss Parker.

Members who have worked with so much energy and generosity for the office sale, arranged by Mrs. Henderson, should be well pleased with the result. Over £30 profit will be sent up to London as part of Glasgow's contribution to the Christmas fair and sale. The sale was opened by Miss Janie Allan, who spoke most convincingly of the need for militant action. A crowded meeting was held in the Public Hall, Stonehouse, on Tuesday last. Mrs. H. McLean took the chair and Miss Parker spoke. There was a large attendance at the weekly At Home on Friday. Miss McPhail took the chair and Miss Emma Wyllie gave a splendid address. The proceeds of the Helensburgh cake and candy sale, arranged by Mrs. Allan, amounted to over £10. Helpers are urgently needed for Govan, North Ayrshire, and Glasgow work, and members with any spare time are asked to call at the office as soon as possible.

Fri., Dec. 15.—Charing Cross Hall, At Home, Rev. D. Graham, Miss Adeline Bourne, 3.30 p.m.

Tues., Dec. 19.—Helenbank meeting, Dr. Chapman, Lanark Y.M.C.A. Miss Brown, M.A. Miss Parker, 7.30 p.m.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION
For Women's Enfranchisement.
Offices—13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone—City 9573.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.

Those who have not as yet obtained their tickets (£5 each) for the Congratulatory Dinner to Mrs. Duval and family should apply at once, as space is limited. It takes place on Wednesday, December 20, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., and Mr. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair. Speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Duval, Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Annie Kenney, Mr. V. Duval, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson. Morning or evening dress. The Committee wishes to thank all their members and friends who so ably and untiringly helped them at the Fete and Fair, and the conjurers who were good enough to spare their valuable time in entertaining the visitors. The following list of articles left from the Fete and Fair are for sale, and offers will be greatly welcomed:—Hoop-la, table, barrier and rings, Shie pictures, 3 Scaramouch costumes, and many other items. The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount already acknowledged ... | £1,182 5 8 |
| Miss Alice Fariner | 1 0 0 |
| Miss A. E. Ashby | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs. Mary Wood | 0 10 0 |
| J. Oswald Morris, Esq. | 0 0 6 |
| Mr. Graham (protest against Mr. Duval's imprisonment) | 10 0 0 |
| Membership fees | 6 2 0 |
| Total | £1,194 3 2 |

Clerks' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Phyllis Ayre, 21, Elliot Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Aguirre, 18, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

There was a good attendance at the members' meeting on Wednesday, and some very interesting speeches were made. There were special appeals for paper-sellers and for contributions to the Jumble Sale, which will be held in January. All kinds of goods are wanted, from babies' clothes to bicycles, and these will be gratefully received by Miss Maguire, at above address. Donations towards the hire of halls for meetings will also be very welcome.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
Office—Antennae Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin.

The Limerick County Council and Portadown Urban Council recently passed resolutions in favour of Votes for Women. A special meeting was held on December 5, for the purpose of welcoming Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Connery and Miss Bourke Dowling, recently released from Holloway for their share in the militant protest on November 21. Mrs. Sheehy Steffington, who presided, said they in Ireland had always abundant militant material, and they promised any government, present or future, that they would always find enough to pester them whilst they denied the franchise to women. Mrs. Palmer gave a vivid account of the recent protest at Westminster. Mrs. Connery also related the part played by the Irish contingent in smashing the War Office windows and dwelt on her prison experience. Miss Bourke Dowling gave a witty account of her trial and its sequel. The ex-prisoners were presented with medals for distinguished danger service. Mr. Gibson (Limerick) spoke in enthusiastic terms of the Irish suffragettes. They had the old fighting spirit of the women of the Siege of Limerick. He led a rousing

TO LOCAL W.S.P.U. SECRETARIES.

The artistic and convenient stalls used at Portman Rooms are for sale, and may be had if immediate application is made to Miss Olive Smith, 4, Clements Inn.

A leaflet showing the reasons why the woman's demand for the vote is legitimate N.U.T. business

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILSON.—On December 11, a Daughter to George and Ethel Wilson, Crescent Road, New Barnet.

THE W.S.P.U. has for Sale a Microscope in Case and fifty-seven slides. Offers invited.—Apply Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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BARON'S COURT, BOSCOMBE, BOURNE-MOUTH.—High-class Boarding Establishment. Moderate.

BEAUTIFUL, unique Residential Club, South Kensington.—Unfurnished Rooms; service (breakfast in own room); 10s. to 21s. weekly; charming general rooms; exclusive use of one once monthly; meals optional.—Address, Hobby, 160, Piccadilly.

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BOURNEMOUTH (near station).—Comfortable home for lady or gentleman of limited means. Reduction to married couple or sisters.—Alpha, P.O., Westmoor, Dorset.

BRIGHTON.—Board-residence or Apartments. Terms moderate. Special care to those needing rest. Trams to sea. Members' recommendation.—Mrs. Wright (W.S.P.U.), "Netherholme," Preston Drove.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

DEVONSHIRE. Homestead.—Sea Front. Exmouth. Winter home, 25s. to 30s., everything included. Sunny southerly rooms. Extensive view. Hot baths, hot air linen cupboard. Good fires. Late dinner.

EUSTON SQUARE, 19, adjoining Euston Station, 3 minutes Kings Cross and St. Pancras. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, attendance, 3s. 6d. single; 6s. double. References given.

FOLKESTONE.—Comfortable Board-residence or private apartments for those, delicate or otherwise, wishing to winter at seaside. Personal attention. Moderate.—Roycewood, Castle Hill Avenue.

FOLKESTONE, Trevarra, Bouvier Road West.—Board-residence or private apartments. Excellent position, close to sea, less, and theatre; separate tables.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

NORFOLK HALL HOTEL, 187, Euston Road, London, W.C. (3 minutes, King's Cross, St. Pancras, Euston Railway Stations). Bed, attendance, breakfast, from 4s. 6d. Breakfast served from 6 o'clock a.m. Open to non-residents.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Winter Holidays at SUNNY BRIGHTON.—Comfortable board-residence with Miss Turner, "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702. Terms moderate.

SUPERIOR Board-residence, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park. Excellent position, close Queen's Road Tube, and Whiteley's. Most comfortable, quiet; good cooking, liberal table; from 21s. Highest references.

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TO LET, Etc.

CROYDON.—Trained nurse, residing best neighbourhood, desires to let Furnished Bedroom and Sitting-room. Opportunity for invalid. Terms moderate.—"Morton," 43, The Village, Old Charlton, Kent.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

MORSHEAD MANSIONS (off Elgin Avenue), Maids Vale, W.—A few Flats to Let in these popular Mansions, which occupy fine open position (facing Paddington Recreation Grounds). Five Rooms and Bath Room; rent £50 to £60 per annum.—Apply to the Builder and Owner, W. H. Pearce, Estate Office (on premises). There is a Restaurant in connection with these Flats, solely for the convenience of the tenants.

WANTED.

LADY Wanted to share Comfortable Flat, close to Baker Street; terms moderate.—Write for appointment. Miss Eileen, 8, Cosway Street, Marylebone Road, W.

SUFFRAGIST wants Self-contained, Furnished Flat, after Christmas, temporarily. Moderate rent; easy access to City. Box No. 222, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

WANTED for next term, lady as Housekeeper. Matron in day-school near London. Resident post. Able to teach cooking and needlework; Militant Suffragist for choice. Chief desiderata: sympathy, tact, and good health. Church of England preferred, but not essential. Salary, £240 to £250.—Write, in first instance, to A.B.C., c/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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A DA MOORE gives lessons in Singing and Voice Production. Diction a speciality. West-end Studio. Visit Brighton on Fridays.—Address, 108, Beaufort Mansions, London.

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DANCING.—Miss Cather (Certified Teacher of Mrs. Henry Wordsworth) will hold her Dancing Classes during the Christmas holidays at the Co-operative Hall, Ravenshurst Avenue, Hendon, N.W., on the following dates:—December 22, 27, 29; January 2, 5, 9, 12, 16. Boys' and Girls' class (under 16), 5.30-7 p.m. Evening Class, 8.30 p.m. For terms apply 4, Ingolby Mansions, W. Kensington.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 1d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Hawarden, Chester.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY, take lessons (by correspondence) in Chocolates and Sweets (cooked and uncooked). For particulars and sample box, apply Mrs. Pain, Sunnyside, Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancs.

JU-JUTSU (self-defence) for Suffragettes, private or class lessons daily, 10.30 to 7.30; special terms to W.S.P.U. members; Sunday class by arrangement; Boxing and Fencing by specialists.—Edith Garrud, 9, Argyll Place, Regent Street.

LADIES suffering from neglected education speedily benefit by my course of Postal Tuition. Writing, correspondence, correct speech.—Miss T. J. Compton, Compton Road, Winchmore Hill.

M R. C. LEVINGSTONE FOSTER, 7, Delamere Street, Paddington, W.—Voice Production and Singing. Class forming; organ tuition.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for student. Incubators now working. Variety of breeds stocked.—Terms, apply M. and F. Spong, The Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead.

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TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production, and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, . . . while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

TWELFTH NIGHT.—W.S.P.U. Cinderella Dance (Fancy-dress optional), Chiswick Town Hall, January 6, 1912, at 8 p.m. Suffragists and friends are welcome. Tickets: Double (Lady and Gent.) 7s.; Single 4s., from G. Coombs, 98, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.

WOMAN Graduate Coaches for Examinations. Mathematics (including Arithmetic) and other subjects; many successes; visits and receives.—B. Sc., 154, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.

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THE W.S.P.U. has for Sale a Lady's beautiful Diamond Solitaire Ring, price £10; a handsome Pearl and Diamond Dress Ring, price £5; also a Gold Curb Bracelet, price £1 1s. Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. A Record: Unsolicited testimonials received in one month:—Ebury Street, S.W., 16 November, 1911: "I am always glad to recommend your laundry, as it never fails to give satisfaction." Gloucester Gardens, 28 November, 1911: "I should like to say I am very pleased with work done and attention given." Hall, Grantham 1 December, 1911: "We shall be in town until after Christmas, when we will be very glad to return to the Old Oak Farm excellent washing." Loudoun Square, S.W., 2 December, 1911: "The way my washing has been done is always beyond praise; I am more than pleased."—Mrs. Purdy, M.W.S.P.U. Manager. Prices moderate. Original testimonials forwarded if required.

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VISITORS desiring to see the Holy Thorn at Glastonbury in Bloom at Christmas time can be accommodated at the Lotus Tea Rooms, Limited. Enquire rooms in advance. Telegrams: "Lotus, Glastonbury."

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FREE 200 patterns of charming unshrinkable woolen Winter Blouse material; wide range of beautiful designs, artistic shades, warm, light, washable; wears years; looks smart for years.—Buttons, 167, Larne, Ireland.

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